Serfojee Rajah 18[redacted]

THE

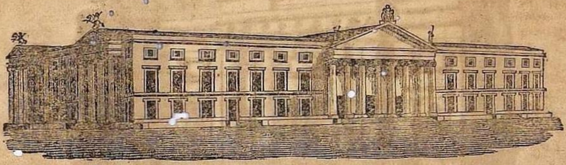
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 254.] MAY 1, 1814. [4 of Vol. 37.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, on being questioned in regard to the cause of the inferiority of *counterfeits and imitators*, answered, that their being copyists was of itself a proof of the inferiority of their powers, and that while they continued to be so, it was impossible for them to attain superiority. "It was like a man's resolving to go behind another, and whilst that resolution lasted, it would be impossible he should ever be on a par with him."——NORTHCOTE.

CONTINUATION *of the* ACCOUNT *of the recent* ERECTION *of* PUBLIC BUILDINGS *in various* PARTS *of the* BRITISH EMPIRE.



PLYMOUTH THEATRE AND HOTEL.

THIS magnificent structure, which for its purposes is unequalled in size and splendour, has recently been erected by Mr. FOULSTON, of St. Alban's-street, London, and deserves to be considered as a model, and as an example worthy of being imitated in all other towns in the empire.

About three years since a subscription for the purposes of this building, was entered into by the corporation and inhabitants, on the principle of a TONTINE, devolving ultimately on the corporation. The shares were 100l. each, in three classes, and 300 in number; but it has since been found necessary to add another 100 shares, making a total capital of 40,000l. which sum has been expended.

The plan was to unite a spacious Theatre, with a splendid public Hotel, Assembly Rooms, and public Stabling, on a scale worthy of the improving state and increased wealth of Plymouth.

The THEATRE, which unites all the usual points of elegance, possesses the peculiar features of having the whole of its interior made of cast iron, cased with split deal, a wrought iron roof of 64 feet span, and a separate stair-case and access to the upper boxes. It will hold from 150 to 180l., and occupies in the building the right wing, as viewed in the print.

The HOTEL is at once magnificent and commodious, adapted to every class of travellers, and equal to the accommodation of 20 or 30 families. It is provided with a Coffee and News Room, with a Sale Room for shipping and prize goods, and contains, as part of its establishment, a beautiful ASSEMBLY ROOM, about 80 feet by 45, a corresponding Tea Room, several Card and anti-rooms, a Billiard Room, &c. &c.

The entire building is of Devonshire marble, covered with Parker's cement, and presents a fine *coup d'œil.* The grand colonnade or portico consists of eight Ionic columns, 40 feet high, little inferior in size to those at the west front of St. Paul's cathedral. The other porticoes consist of four columns of the same height.

This noble erection is situated at the west end of George's-street, towards the town of Stonehouse, within half a mile of the Guildhall, or centre of Plymouth.

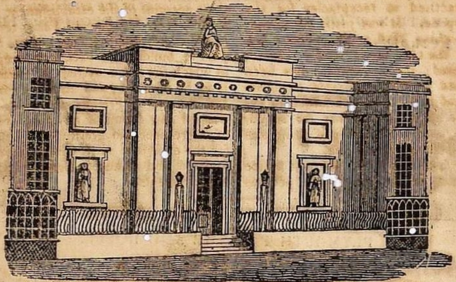
The Theatre has been engaged on a lease by Mr. HUGHES, of the Weymouth company; and the Hotel has been taken and splendidly fitted up by Mr. WINDSOR, late of the King's Arms.

It is just to add that the design of this fine establishment originated with Mr. EDMUND LOCKYER, an eminent prize-agent; and that its execution by Mr. FOULSTON, has afforded the highest satisfaction to the subscribers, while it cannot

not fail to exalt his character as an architect in the opinion of the public.

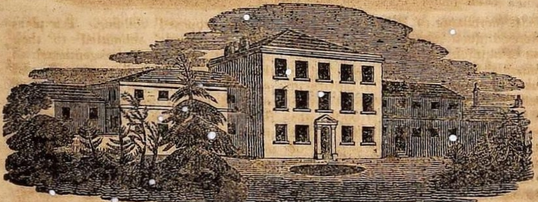
Plymouth, as a naval port and arsenal, and as a depot for the sale of prizes, having profited greatly by the length of the war, local improvements and public buildings are a consequence which may be expected to arise from superfluous wealth. The town has therefore been enlarged by several new streets, and at least 500 additional houses; and by erections of a public nature, among which are a new Market Place on a very extensive scale, presenting however no object for picturesque effect, and the two buildings here represented, the one combining under its roof a THEATRE and HOTEL, with ASSEMBLY and CARD ROOMS, and the other a NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, PLYMOUTH.



A SUBSCRIPTION library, on the plan of others, which now exist in all the large towns of the kingdom, was several years since established at Plymouth. The books were deposited in the Guildhall of the corporation; but Mr. Foulston the architect, having been called to Plymouth to erect the theatre and hotel, he was employed to design a public library; and the above print represents its principal front, built after an Athenian temple to be found in Stuart. It is situated in Cornwall-street, at a short distance from the theatre. The proprietary is divided into shares of 30l. each, of which there are about 170; and of that capital nearly 4000l. was expended on this elegant building, and the remainder in books. The institution also embraces a supply of newspapers and current periodical publications.

THE RETREAT, NEAR YORK.



OUR attention is not drawn towards this building by its magnitude, or architectural splendour; but by claims derived from its utility, and from the benevolent spirit connected with its foundation and management.

The building, of which the above presents the north front, was erected about twenty years ago, at a short distance from the city of York, by the excellent Society of Friends, for the reception of lunatics of their religious persuasion. It was built by

by means of loans made among the Society; and is supported by their donations, legacies, and annual subscriptions, aided by small payments of the patients, proportioned to their means. It was designed to accommodate 30 patients, but has since been enlarged, and now accommodates between 60 and 70.

The establishment merits notice from its successful treatment of the most deplorable of human maladies, by means more consonant to the feelings of moral and rational beings, than had heretofore been practised in receptacles for the same purpose. It was justly conceived, that a soothing, kind, and benevolent system was the true medicine for diseases of the mind; the experiment has been fairly tried in this admirable establishment; and its success has afforded an example to all establishments for similar purposes, and has developed principles at once useful and gratifying.

In our last Magazine, we took notice of a meeting of some benevolent persons at the London Tavern, whose object it is to erect a building on a large scale near London; in which a similar treatment should be adopted. In that paragraph we specified the advantageous results of the practice in this establishment, compared with those in other receptacles for lunatics, as an incontrovertible arithmetical proof of the benefits which may be expected from an extension of the system. We need not repeat what we there stated; but for the further gratification of our readers, we refer them to a judicious account of the establishment lately published by Mr. Samuel Tuke, remarking, that we ardently wish success to the plan of building an extensive receptacle in which the same system of treatment is to be adopted; and that we consider the Society of Friends as having established new claims, if any were wanted, to the respect and gratitude of mankind for the excellent spirit which originated, fostered and matured these important improvements.

THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS, BRISTOL.

The merchants of Bristol having experienced much inconvenience from the want of a public institution, affording accommodations on a plan somewhat similar to the establishment of Lloyd's in London, and the public rooms at Liverpool; a subscription of 17,000*l.* was filled by the mercantile interest of that city, and in the year 1809 a piece of ground was purchased by the committee of the subscribers, in Corn-street, nearly opposite the Exchange, for the purpose of erecting a building suitable to the objects in view.

Shortly after, the committee made a public application to architects, offering premiums of 50, 30, and 20 guineas, for the first, second, and third best designs for the proposed building. Ten plans were accordingly submitted to their judgment, and after the gentlemen of the committee had duly considered, and publicly exhibited all the plans, they awarded the first premium to Mr. C. A. Busby, of London, and under whose superintendance, as architect to the committee, this building has been subsequently erected.

The entrance from Corn-street is under an Ionic portico of four columns, communicating immediately with the grand room, which is 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 25 in height. In the centre of the ceiling is a circular lantern light, 21 feet in diameter, covered with a dome borne by 12 caryatides, or sup-

porting figures, between which the light is admitted into the room, through reticulated iron sashes, and the whole has an effect altogether pleasing and elegant. The height from the floor to the dome is 45 feet, and from the centre is suspended a beautiful Grecian lamp, besides four others of smaller dimensions in the angles of the room. The reading room is 30 feet by 20, and 17 high. There are also a committee room and offices, and two rooms over the reading and committee rooms, of dimensions corresponding with those below. The whole site of the building is vaulted, and the liberality of the committee has spared no expence in the solidity of its construction, or in the embellishments which render it an honourable proof of their public spirit.

The rooms are furnished with handsome mahogany tables and chairs. All the London news and commercial papers, as well as those printed in the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdoms, are taken in, and also the best periodical publications. Correct authentic lists are kept, of all vessels coming in and clearing out from the principal ports, and every possible information is afforded to facilitate the extensive commercial arrangements of the citizens of Bristol.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING noticed in your Magazine for July 1813, an account of a gentleman's expectations from his apple-trees having been repeatedly disappointed by insects, which breed on the leaves of his trees, and which leaves are almost universally covered with a glutinous adhesive liquor; and his attempts to destroy these insects, by a mixture of soap suds and spirits of turpentine, destroy both leaves and buds. In the first place it would be necessary to enquire how this glutinous and adhesive liquor was formed on the leaves. Is it not likely that the parents of these insects perforated the fine vessels of the leaves, from which exuded a liquor, which by the wind and sun evaporating the watery parts, the other became glutinous and adhesive, which by instinct, or rather foreknowledge, the parent insect knew would be a proper nidus to support its young? An easy means, in my humble opinion, of destroying these insects shall be mentioned in this letter, after having noticed the complaints of two other gentlemen respecting the blight in their apple-trees. The first is in your Magazine for August, where the writer says in his letter, that the most popular opinion of the cause of blights is a brownish blue mist, that frequently accompanies an east wind. Is not this mist caused by an infinite multitude of small insects, which are scarce perceptible to the naked eye, which lay their eggs beneath the blossom, and are the real cause of the blight? for this gentleman has found by exploring the blighted blossom, that a maggot or caterpillar is making his depredations beneath the blossom, and in the end renders the flower abortive. The third gentleman, in your October Magazine, says that the eggs of the insect may be detected between the scales of the fruit-bud, with the assistance of the microscope, in the end of autumn. He also describes another species of insect, whose ravages are chiefly confined to the leaves. I am not sufficiently skilled in entomology to give a perfect description of these insects. If they are of the order Lepidoptera, they are divided into eight families by naturalists, in which are no less than 460 species, one of which are particularly fond of hops. The mode of destroying these insects by soap, sulphur, and tobacco, or by lime water, is a tedious process. I think it is possible to destroy all the insects on one tree in an instant, or even in a whole orchard at once, (and before they have made their depredations on the blossoms or leaves) at a very small expence. I have not yet made the experiment myself for want of the necessary apparatus, but earnestly recommend it to those curious gentlemen that are in possession of a good electrical apparatus. Observe the time when the insect is just hatched from its egg, which may be done by the help of a good pocket megalascope, and then electrify the tree by giving it a moderate shock; examine the buds and blossoms after the shock, to see if the maggot or caterpillar is deprived of life; and by a few experiments on different trees, the power of the electrical stroke may be ascertained; and then by means of a sufficient number of wires, so as to form an electrical chain with the conductor of the electrical machine, a whole orchard may be electrified at once. I much wish an experiment of this kind was made by some gentleman well skilled in electricity. If successful it would be of great public utility, especially to the apple counties.

I saw an account some years ago of great ravages being done to the wheat in America, by a fly called the Hessian fly, from an opinion that they were first imported from Hesse. They first appeared in Long Island during the American war, and advanced inland about fifteen or twenty

twenty miles annually, and continued to proceed with unabating fury, being stopped neither by rivers nor mountains. No effectual means had been found to prevent their increase. The yellow-bearded wheat alone withstand its ravages.

In your Magazine for January last is a copy of a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, respecting some wonderful organic remains, found near the river Thames, such as the bones and teeth of the elephant, hippopotamus, deer, fresh water and marine shells, &c. I therefore take the liberty to send you an account of some organic remains that have been lately discovered in the parish of Dewlish, in the county of Dorset, and its vicinity. There is a hill in the parish of Dewlish which was always supposed to be formed of chalk: only but last summer, about one hundred feet above the level of the foot of the hill, some sand was observed to be drawn out by a mouse; it was taken notice of, and General Mitchel sent workmen to seek for sand, and about five feet below the surface they discovered long pieces of wood, which appeared to be of the willow kind, but fell into small pieces on being touched; they also found two animals, as they supposed, coiled up like a serpent, but which also fell to pieces when handled; what the workmen called hands are preserved, and are something petrified. I have one, and it appears like the upper jaw of an animal. The bars of the mouth are of a deeper colour and more petrified than the other parts, but no teeth visible, and the whole is a solid mass. I was not present when they discovered these remains, and they are now torn all into small pieces; so I cannot at present positively say whether it is animal or vegetable matter. The workmen told me that they also dug up a bone of an uncommon size, but many people came to see it, and it being rotten, was soon torn in pieces. I have some of the cellular part of the bone, but cannot say to what animal it belongs. The workmen were just come down to some more organized matter, when the snow came and prevented their further progress. A considerable quantity of matter is now tumbled into the pit, and has left visible the following stratas of matter. They all basset out, having only the green turf to cover them, dipping more than three feet per fathom into the hill. First chalk about three feet thick, white clay about two feet, sand about three feet, chalk two feet, gravel three feet: the gravel does not appear to have been ever rounded by attrition, but the stones of which it is formed are very smooth, particularly the large flints, which are very numerous. Then white clay about two feet thick; next chalk, the thickness not ascertained. I particularly requested the principal workman to take great care of what he in future found that was curious, when the pit was again opened, as I have no doubt but many organic remains are to be found on this spot.

About three miles above this spot, in the parish of Hilton, Dorset, the vale is well worthy the attention of the geologist and mineralogist: beds of bituminous schist, or slaty coal, (which will burn freely) may be traced from eight to ten miles, in the uppermost strata of which are found the shells of snails, and a great many small cornua ammonis. I have dug up the remains of some animal, about a foot in diameter, which is almost all covered with a thick shell, so cannot be the corno ammonis, nor is the shell exactly like the tortoise; but there are a great number of tortoises found at Lower Melbury, in Dorset, highly petrified; they lie in beds with the exuviæ of other marine animals. In digging clay for making bricks at Ansty, in the parish of Hilton, my workmen a few weeks ago found, about four or five feet beneath the surface, in a dark-coloured clay, some oyster-shells, I believe of the pearl kind. I have one perfect, both top and bottom shells united, and is in diameter nine inches, and measures twenty-six inches round; it weighs nine pounds: all the shell, both top and bottom, is white and pearly, and drops off in scales by the touch.

At Okeford Fitzpain, a few miles from Hilton, the parish abounds with slaty coal and oxide of iron: this oxide has been analyzed, and found to contain three grains of fine gold in the pound weight.

At the end of the letter respecting fossils, in your January Magazine, is an acount of one Mary Howard, buried near Shoreditch Church, and when about twenty years after her grave was opened, her flesh was found converted into spermaceti. I once saw an instance of the same kind in Dewlish Church-yard, the same parish where the fossils have been recently found.

A very fat woman was buried in that church-yard, and about twenty years after her grave was opened, to bury some other person, and I saw a great number of large pieces, resembling the fat of mutton, or spermaceti, thrown out of the grave, the smell of which was very disagreeable

greeable, so that the sight or smell of mutton was loathsome to me for a long time after. G. HALL.

Ansty, near Blandford, Dorset,
March 26, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH vaccination, or the common small-pox inoculation, be neither of them quite such perfect securities as they were thought, against taking the small-pox, they are however great and desirable securities. And vaccination is preferable, I think experience has proved, as being milder and nearly as efficacious, less loathsome, unattended by almost any the slightest danger to life, and *uninfectious.* This last is a great public consideration. For these reasons I greatly wish to see vaccination gradually and freely establish itself.

But I utterly object to a lately revived proposal, as I did when it was first made, of *prohibiting* the common, the small-pox, inoculation, making it subject to penalties against the persons who so inoculate themselves, or their relatives, and the *surgeon* who inoculates otherwise than with the *vaccine.*

It appears to me that all this would be perfectly unnecessary, impolitic, unjust, and destructive of the very end proposed, of *promoting vaccination* in *preference* to the inoculation formerly alone in use, and now for a considerable time on its decline.

The *defenders* of *vaccination* cannot deny that the common inoculation is a *preventative,* and is, comparatively to the *natural* small-pox, a great benefit. This they do, and upon their own principles they *must,* admit. That there is in their opinion, and in mine, and that of many others, a better and a more unexceptionable preventative, will not justify *prohibiting* that which has been long adopted.

If persons do not see *all* the good that *is* allowable, they should be allowed to avail themselves of so much as they *do* see.

If inoculation for the small-pox, with virus taken from *that* variola, may spread the infection, the common natural small-pox has a far greater tendency to spread it.

We have no right to make laws to force persons to be inoculated at all. If they will not adopt the best mode of inoculation, they do, on the whole, a certain degree of good by adopting *any.*

As far as *vaccination* can make its way by evidence, by reason, by persuasion, and it has within very few years been making a wonderful and encreasing progress, I wish it every success.

But after a century passed in gradually introducing the *common inoculation,* and *reconciling* the people to its adoption, it would be as strange as it would be unjustifiable and unpardonable to pass a law that should *prohibit* the use of it.

Nothing could make it infamous so to inoculate: for laws will not alter opinions. And a surgeon who should judge the common inoculation preferable, and therefore administer it, might be erroneous, but could not possibly be infamous. Nor could parents be so in acting to the best of their judgment to secure the life and health of their children. And as for penalties, what domestic inquisition is to ascertain the fact; and how is the penalty to be enforced?

It may be proper to provide reasonable penalties against persons under the common inoculated or natural small-pox, negligently spreading the infection, which is certainly a misdemeanor at common law.

It may be proper, with regard to the poor, and I think is so, to pay the expence of vaccination by subscription, in behalf of those who may be unable to afford that small expence.

But to go beyond these limits would be to pass beyond the bounds both of policy and of common right.

And although an act of parliament, such as already mentioned, has been recommended to prohibit, under penalties on the parents, friends, and operator, and I suppose on the patient if adult, inoculation with the virus of the small-pox, I do hope that such an act *never* will, or *can,* pass. And if it did, I believe it would be the means, and perhaps the only means, of reviving, confirming, and unboundedly extending, the now almost extinguished prejudice *against vaccination.* CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE "Bride of Abydos," like the other poems of Lord Byron, contains passages of exquisite beauty; but it cannot be denied, that they shine with greater lustre from the obscurity with which they are surrounded. Part of this obscurity is occasioned by a pedantic predilection for barbarous names and customs, borrowed from the Turks, and introduced apparently for the sole purpose of reminding the reader, that his lordship's abode has been with the sons

sons of Ishmael. If such information must be so frequently repeated, it were better to prefix it in plain prose, as a running title to each page, and reserve the 'Tchocadars,' the 'Galiongees,' the 'Musselims,' and the 'Mangabrees,' with their 'Ollahs' and 'Chibouques,' for an improved version of Blue Beard. The 'Childes' and 'Giaurs' belong also to the same affected family. Surely Lord Byron need not be told that the distinction obtained by visiting remarkable situations is a species of celebrity which of all others is acquired with the least expenditure of intellect. Minds of a lower order may court this distinction, and endeavour to be known from the countries they have seen; for if the words, Trojan or Persian, Russian or African, become connected with their names, they acquire an importance their own genius would never have conferred. It is said too that these titles bear a higher price in the market, and are more reverenced in the 'Row,' than the hackneyed appendage of LL.D. with or without the A double SS of Dr. Pangloss.

The lovers of genuine poetry must wish that Lord Byron would cease to vitiate our language with these barbarous terms; that he would leave these abominable Turks and Tartars, and tune his harp to the pains and pleasures of beings with whom their sympathies could be in unison. They want not to be reminded that his lordship has seen Parnassus, for without this information they can recognize him as a true high priest of the Muses. Let me also whisper to his lordship, that with his fertile resources he has no excuse for borrowing or stealing thoughts and lines without acknowledgment. A poet who compels his Muse to write by the surface for a stipulated sum, who engages to cover a given quantity of paper with a certain quantity of words, may be expected to employ the scissars and the paste as well as the pen, in order to eke out the space required by his employer. Lord Byron will not be classed by posterity with poets of this order.

"He makes a solitude and calls it peace."
Page 46.

from Tacitus,

"Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant."

with other lines, should have been marked with inverted commas.

"The mind—the music breathing from her face." Page 9.

This is said to be borrowed from Wordsworth, but Lord B. has undertaken the defence of it in a note, in which he denounces an anathema against the taste of those who refuse their admiration. The note reminds us of Peter, in the "Tale of the Tub," who asserted that "this bread was very good mutton," and in proof of it, curses the unbelieving souls who shall dare to deny his veracity. Perhaps the line did not require an apology. It is the privilege of the poet to describe objects as they affect the mind, rather than the senses; and to regard the feelings with which impressions are associated, more than the external qualities by which these impressions are excited. To deny the poet this right would be to take away the soul of poetry, and to leave in its stead a lifeless corpse.

The feelings of the poet should however have their foundation in nature, and be in general harmony with those of well-cultivated minds; where this is wanting, the stile becomes obscure, and the meaning perplexed. Perhaps traces of this defect may be observed in the poems of Lord Byron, to whom Dr. Johnson's censure of Dryden will be sometimes applicable. "He delighted to tread on the brink of meaning, where light and darkness mingle, to approach the precipice of absurdity, and hover over the abyss of unideal vacancy." At the conclusion of the note already referred to, we have a prose illustration of Dr. Johnson's remark. "This passage (says Lord B.) is not drawn from imagination but memory, that mirror which affliction dashes to the earth, and looking down upon the fragments only beholds the reflection multiplied." In these lines, which have been praised by some, the figures are not only indistinct but incorrect. The remembrance of a beloved but lost object is not dashed to the ground by affliction, it is pressed more closely to the heart.

In the Report of Diseases by Dr. Reid, given in the Monthly Magazine for 1809, an image of a similar kind is introduced with singular propriety and force, which may serve to evince that figurative language is neither less poetical nor less fascinating for being philosophically correct. The doctor describes two cases of mental disease—"One of them was an instance of extreme imbecility, which had been gradually induced by a succession of epileptic paroxysms, each of which took something away, until the mind was stripped altogether of its energies and endowments. At length it presented a tablet from which was effaced nearly every impression of thought, or character of intellectual existence.

"The other case was that of a young man who, from indiscreet exposure during a course

a course of medicine, was suddenly seized with delirium, which, on account of an hereditary bias in that direction, is in danger of settling into a chronic, and perhaps cureless, aberration of the mental powers. The mind in the latter instance, shattered by disease, may be compared to the small fragments of a broken mirror, which retain the faculty of reflection, but where, although the number of images is increased, there is no one entire and perfect representation."

I cannot conclude without expressing a wish that Dr. Reid would reprint his Reports of Diseases, with such revision as his more matured practice may suggest; beside their value as a medical history, they contain many aphorisms of practical wisdom, nor are they less distinguished for perspicuity and elegance of style than for originality of thought. It is impossible to peruse these reports without feeling that they are the productions of no common mind. R. BAKEWELL.

Robert-street, Bedford-row.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will highly oblige me by giving room to the following observations in your extensively circulated miscellany, in the hope they may not prove unacceptable to the curious, and convey communication of considerable importance to several persons whose legal rights are thereby particularly distinguished.

T. L. CURSHAM, M.A. Vicar.

Mansfield, Notts. Jan. 18, 1814.

Bella Valla, alias Beau Vale Priory, Notts.

By accident, the Leiger Book of this religious house is now in my hands. It appears perfect in all its parts. From every information I am able to collect, no doubt can exist but that it is the same to which Thoroton had recourse in his History of Notts; in his notes to that work he refers to it, and gives extracts from it, which exactly correspond with the supposed original. It commences in the sixteenth year of King Edward III. at which time the Priory was founded for Monks of the Cistertian order, and contains the letters patent for its foundation; an account of the different properties assigned for its support; conveyances of lands, &c.; exchanges; the internal regulations of the house, and what appears of most consequence, and is omitted by Thoroton, the appropriations of, and subsequent endowments of vicarages in the churches of Grysley, alias Griesley, and Selston, in the county of Nottingham, and Farnham, or Fernham, in the archdeaconry of Richmond, diocese of York. These endowments are first given in the body of the deeds of appropriation, and afterwards in separate acts. They took place at a late period in the year 1343. I am ignorant whether they be registered in the Archiepiscopal Records at York, in which diocese Notts is; but as many at this day are not discoverable, to the great loss and detriment of the vicars, I may perhaps render a service by giving publicity to the repository of these three. Numerous clergy and others are at this moment instituting expensive, and often fruitless searches for these necessary documents. It is well known to what causes their so frequent absence is to be attributed.

The identity of this Register Book, for legal purposes, may be questioned, as it is not deposited in an office of records, but in private hands. This must be decided by abler judgment than I can presume to offer. Its internal evidence and correspondence with Thoroton's publication, may perhaps entitle it to the rank of an original. If this be the case, it appears of considerable importance to the vicars, whose endowments are enumerated in it. It is a well known point of law, that "*talibus ordinationibus nullum tempus occurrit*;" in other words, that no prescription will invalidate their contents; that they are esteemed in all cases as conclusive evidence to ascertain the vicarial rights, as if the deeds were of yesterday's production.

Should further information respecting this Chartulary be acceptable to any one who may read these pages, I shall be happy in giving extracts and translations, (on account of the abbreviations,) on application for that purpose.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Linnæus is mistaken in supposing he is the only one who ever took notice of the peculiar manner in which the scarlet-flowered French bean twines itself round sticks or poles. I was led some years ago to observe the direction which scandent plants take, from seeing the following erroneous assertion in Adams' Summary of Geography and History, p. 38. "Of the *Plantæ contortæ*, or such as twist round other plants, some in climbing follow the direction of the sun, as the scarlet kidney-bean, &c. others in climbing follow a contrary direction, as the black briony. *The former kind are wholesome and nutritive; the latter noxious, and generally poisonous.*" D. COPSEY.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the RELATIVE HEIGHTS *of the* MEDITERRANEAN *and the* RED SEA, *or* ARABIAN GULF.

"IT is a certain truth," said the celebrated geometrician and naturalist, Father Boscovich, in 1772, "that the general balance of the waters on the face of the earth can be deranged only by some extraordinary incident, such as that of an abyss opening on a sudden in the bottom of the sea, by which a temporary lowering of the surface, over that gulf, would be produced.

"All seas having a communication with the ocean (excepting the Caspian, and some other smaller internal seas, from which no outlet is visible), the general level of the sea must be always maintained. It is therefore without any reason, not to say absurd, that fears are entertained respecting the opening of a canal, or other communication, between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, as if thereby Egypt and other countries, on both shores of the Mediterranean, would be inundated and overwhelmed.

"Should the smallest inequality of level in those seas take place, the waters would soon find their way round the Cape of Good Hope, and the true balance of surface would very speedily be restored."

Such was the opinion of Boscovich; but in it he formed an erroneous judgment, as was established by the French engineers employed in the expedition to Egypt. In a memoir on the communication between the Indian ocean and the Mediterranean, through the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, it is shown that the surface of the Red Sea, at high water of spring-tides at Suez, is more elevated than the surface of the Mediterranean, taken at low water of spring-tides, as Tineh, the ancient Pelusium, by 9.908 metres, or 3 feet English.

From the same researches it also appeared that the waters of the Red Sea might overflow the Delta; and that therefore the apprehensions of the ancients and the moderns on that head are not without a good foundation.

A difference does therefore exist between the level of the Red Sea and that of the Mediterranean; a fact not easily explained, but well deserving the attention of any modern Boscovich.

Ipswich, Jan. 1814. INQUISITOR.

POPULATION OF MONMOUTHSHIRE, according to the Returns of 1811.

HUNDRED OF	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	HOUSES. Building.	HOUSES. Uninhabited.	OCCUPATIONS. Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	OCCUPATIONS. All other Families not comprized in the two preceding Classes.	PERSONS. MALES.	PERSONS. FEMALES.	PERSONS. TOTAL of PERSONS.
Abergavenny	2,937	3,104	29	80	1,121	1,625	358	7,381	7,364	14,745
Caldicott - -	1,633	1,792	17	48	969	438	385	4,413	4,662	9,075
Ragland - -	1,334	1,399	17	67	921	296	182	3,282	3,283	6,565
Skenfreth - -	708	722	15	39	573	79	70	1,633	1,737	3,370
Usk - - -	1,664	1,789	25	50	935	444	410	3,813	3,868	7,681
Wentlloog -	2,825	2,984	51	63	1,150	1,555	279	7,916	8,353	16,269
Monmouth -	661	753	4	14	146	375	232	1,630	1,873	3,503
Local Militia	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	919	- -	919
Totals -	11,766	12,543	158	361	5,815	4,812	1,916	30,987	31,140	62,127

POPULATION OF NORFOLK.

Blofield - -	692	775	6	22	546	125	104	1,834	1,889	3,723
Brothercross	675	703	3	15	502	147	54	1,570	1,624	3,194
Clackclose -	2,201	2,704	21	45	1,865	652	187	6,610	6,701	13,311
Clavering - -	795	992	3	13	753	169	70	2,608	2,659	5,267
Depwade - -	1,152	1,606	5	6	1,153	368	85	3,827	4,184	8,011
Diss - - -	1,092	1,530	4	15	728	341	461	3,674	4,062	7,736
Earsham - -	1,042	1,464	6	12	882	392	190	3,458	3,920	7,378
Erpingham, North -	1,455	1,637	14	27	972	417	248	3,699	3,955	7,654
Erpingham, South -	2,132	2,520	12	22	1,649	582	289	5,556	6,056	11,612
Eynesford -	1,418	1,792	8	17	1,223	424	145	4,128	4,324	8,452
Flegg, East -	439	485	3	4	354	67	64	1,136	1,155	2,291
Flegg, West -	509	636	3	6	453	90	93	1,482	1,487	2,969
Forehoe - -	1,692	2,006	4	24	1,181	689	136	5,019	5,244	10,263
Freebridge-Lynn -	1,401	1,821	8	15	1,375	323	123	4,287	4,547	8,834
Freebridge-Marshland	1,427	1,653	5	42	1,325	257	71	3,939	4,018	7,957
Galloe - - -	1,139	1,412	5	12	944	347	121	3,227	3,489	6,716
Greenhoe, North -	1,688	1,843	9	37	907	535	401	3,871	4,283	8,154
Greenhoe, South -	1,314	1,659	11	28	1,169	377	113	3,830	4,011	7,041
Grimshoe - -	903	1,026	3	10	725	182	119	2,483	2,569	5,052
Guiltcross - -	769	1,115	8	8	614	393	108	2,816	2,879	5,695
Happing - -	890	1,101	4	18	787	268	46	2,545	2,665	5,210
Henstead - -	706	887	2	14	650	181	56	1,968	2,101	4,069
Holt - - -	1,575	1,737	3	52	1,061	448	228	3,591	4,180	7,771
Humbleyard -	561	816	1	9	620	149	47	1,968	2,108	4,076
Launditch -	1,485	[illegible],949	15	19	1,418	376	155	4,701	4,895	9,596
Loddon - -	845	1,162	3	5	817	262	83	2,797	2,888	5,685
Mitford - -	1,371	1,770	20	12	1,053	610	107	4,235	4,715	8,950
Shropham -	1,080	1,353	8	19	966	313	74	3,233	3,442	6,675
Smithdon - -	1,061	1,366	5	24	916	278	172	3,053	3,228	6,281
Taversham -	821	1,062	2	16	771	216	75	2,534	2,826	5,360
Tunstead - -	1,613	[illegible],863	5	37	1,161	503	199	4,013	4,406	8,419
Walsham - -	675	738	1	10	527	173	38	1,802	1,831	3,633
Wayland - -	830	1,091	11	9	849	191	51	2,620	2,794	5,414
King's-Lynn -	2,199	2,530	5	119	67	1,576	887	4,412	5,847	10,259
Norwich - -	8,336	9,677	29	185	388	8,410	879	15,664	21,592	37,256
Thetford - -	513	529	2	15	56	287	186	1,148	1,302	2,450
Yarmouth, Great -	3,486	3,805	18	90	27	1,964	1814	7,943	10,034	17,977
Local Militia -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- .	-	808	- -	808
Totals -	51,776	62,815	275	1031	31,454	23,082	8279	138089	153910	291,999

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS very much surprised at seeing in your valuable miscellany for January la t, p. 15, a letter from Mr. Squire, of Epping, containing an extract from my paper on the subject of Reflections on Water, published in another Magazine for August 1806. What can be his motive for reviving this matter after a seven years' silence, I am at a loss to imagine; unless it is manifest that he wants me condemned on my first paper, wherein the rays of incidence and reflection are not properly considered; though reconciled in the second by the discovery of the two planes. I think he had better have left it to sleep in that oblivion into

into which I assuredly thought the controversy was fallen. When I first read his letter of October 1806, sneeringly endeavouring to controvert my hypothesis, I wondered *who* and *what* he could be that could attack me in so uncandid a manner; for an air of sarcasm runs through his whole paper. That he was a scientific man I had no doubt, for his catoptrical remarks had great merit, if they had been given with candour. I certainly thought myself entitled to better treatment, as what I offered with the best intention was, at least, an amusement to the picturesque observer, if it could be rendered of no use; and therefore ought not to have been made a subject of derision, however deficient in mathematical precision. I have heretofore shown that Mr. S. himself is not infallible; for he asserted that the situation of the eye is not material in reflections, when every one must be convinced it is the only essential point. As he has thought it proper to revive the controversy after so many years have elapsed, I will now endeavour to return the compliment he paid to me; and in the first place will say that his shifting the scene from another Magazine to your miscellany, in the seemingly undermining manner he has done, without even hinting at my second paper, wherein I have cleared away all the ambiguities of my first, must be reprobated by every candid mind. If he had any thing further to say, why did he not answer my second paper, and fight the battle out at the time? The answer is obvious—because he could not. I freely confess there are some things unguardedly said in my first paper, and which I now regret; but they are trifles, and no way derogatory to the principal aim of that paper, namely, to assert that the eye is the certain and only vanishing point of reflections, and which I still maintain. Though I have great deference for mathematical disquisitions as far as I understand them, yet I am convinced they cannot do away the common sense he speaks of; and what I have said on the subject in my second paper is so much in point, that Mr. S. will have hard work to overthrow it. I shall not offend the tender conscience of Mr. S. by endeavouring to force his faith to accept what must be obvious to every picturesque observer that is not wilfully blind; who has seen, or may wish to see, the controversy between us. *Audi alteram partem.* (Vide Gentleman's Magazine for August, October, and November, 1806.) Whoever troubles himself to do this will find that after having demonstrated that the eye is the certain and only vanishing point of reflections, beyond the possibility of a doubt of its truth, my argument goes to prove that where two or more objects in a picture are reflected perpendicularly, they are out of nature; because they do not both, or all, tend to the eye, fixed in a certain point; and that the eye must be fixed in a certain point in viewing a picture, no one of any scientific taste, I presume, will deny; for if it is moved ever so little from the original point it makes a new picture; and for the truth of this I appeal to the members of the Royal Academy. But having in my second paper observed that most of the objects of nature are seen in two planes; if two or more objects are reflected as tending or inclining to the eye, they are equally out of nature, because the rays of incidence and reflection are not in the same plane. And therefore it follows of course that there never was a true representation of the reflections of two or more objects in a picture; because a picture must ever consist of one plane only. Of the two therefore, seeing both are out of nature—for if one has not the perpendicular, the other has not the inclination—perhaps the latter ought, in strictness, to be preferred; because reflections are always so seen on the water, and the ray of incidence is not so very perceptible; but custom has established the former. I have said that I set reflections on water in the first class of the picturesque beauties of nature, and I hope Mr. S. will not pretend to controvert that. Let us now see what he wants to know, that he might not have gathered from my second paper, which he seems assiduously to keep in the dark. He says, "I am particularly desirous of seeing the reflections on water (as far as regards particular objects) the picture and the vanishing point, fully elucidated by some of your mathematical correspondents; for I must confess my faith is not sufficient to subscribe to the opinions of this artist, while they are at variance with science, common sense, and every day's observation." Very well, Mr. Squire! And I also should be glad to see what a mathematical man may make of them; and further—to see Mr. Squire's definition of the terms, science, common sense, and every day's observation: for if they are not all of them fully elucidated in my second paper, which he seems studiously to avoid noticing, I confess

fess I do not know their meaning. If Mr. Squire has no other motive for raising this controversy from the dead, perhaps more than myself may think he is now sufficiently answered.

Worcester, JAMES ROSS.
March 1, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late minister, Mr. Pitt, with the view of satisfying not his own doubts, but those of many respectable persons, conceived the happy idea of applying, A.D. 1788, to six of the most celebrated foreign Catholic Universities, Louvaine, Douay, Alcala, Salamanca, Valladolid, and the Sorbonne, for the purpose of solving the following questions:

1. Has the Pope or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence whatsoever within the realm of England?

2. Can the Pope or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, absolve or dispense with his Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance upon any pretext whatsoever?

3. Is there any principle in the tenets of the Catholic faith, by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in any transactions either of a public or private nature?

To the above queries it is well known that these learned bodies answered, not merely by a decided, but indignant negative:* and to the answers thus returned, the Irish Catholic Prelates in a Synod, held November 1812, formally expressed their high and unreserved approbation.

In the year 1791, the Catholic bishops of Ireland requested from the See of Rome, an authentic explanation of certain words in the pontifical oath which had been industriously perverted as giving countenance to persecution. The congregation of Cardinals *de Propaganda* being convened, not only did the official document transmitted upon this occasion, and sanctioned by the then Pope Pius VI. disclaim the obnoxious meaning attached to the words, "*hæreticos persequar et impugnabo*," but it allowed the words themselves to be in future omitted: moreover, reprobating in authoritative and pointed language the detestable maxims, "that faith is not to be kept with the heterodox; that an oath to Kings separated from the Catholic communion can be violated; or that it is lawful for the Bishop of Rome to invade their temporal rights and dominions."

In the Class-book used in the Catholic College of Maynooth, it is expressly stated, "that subjects cannot be absolved from their allegiance to their respective sovereigns by any power or jurisdiction granted by Christ to the Pope, or church; acknowledging, nevertheless, the high pretensions of the Papal See during the dark ages, and accounting for the occasional acquiescence of Kings and Princes in these claims, from the necessity they were often under of courting the aid of the Roman Pontiffs. In fine, the oath imposed on Catholics by the 18th of George III. which disavows all temporal power and jurisdiction on the part of the Pope, has been taken with an emulation of loyalty throughout the kingdom. Strange, however, as it may seem, some there still are who, in defiance of this phalanx of authorities, hesitate not to brand the Catholics as incapacitated by their religious principles, from giving satisfactory proof of their allegiance to the government; and the reasons assigned in justification of the perpetual exclusion of this large portion of the community

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* The University of Salamanca observes, "that Christ invariably denied that he had received any temporal power; declaring that his kingdom was not of this world. And they argue, that no other power than that which Christ himself possessed, could be given by him to St. Peter, or vested in the universal church." To the same purpose, a learned and most respectable Catholic divine, in an excellent Tract published some years since, entitled, 'Enquiry into the Moral and Political Tendency of the Religion stiled Roman Catholic,' says, "The author of christianity neither exercised himself, nor imparted to his followers any degree of earthly dominion. The Apostle, therefore, from whom the Bishops of Rome claim their supremacy, having received from his master nothing more than spiritual jurisdiction, these cannot pretend to inherit, from their apostolical predecessor, those powers which he never possessed." This is justly regarded by all Catholics of the present age, as a decisive argument against the temporal authority of the Papal See, in opposition to the antiquated and exploded claims of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

community from the pale of the constitution, are substantially as follow:

1. Because about six hundred years ago, the Fourth Council of Lateran published a false and wicked canon, authorizing the deposition by the Pope of all heretical princes.

2. Because, at a still more recent period, four centuries only distant, the Council of Constance passed an impious and detestable decree—that faith was not to be kept with heretics.

To these charges of political and polemical malevolence, the liberal of both communions thus reply:—The Fourth Council of Lateran was convened at a period of the deepest mental darkness, by one of the most ambitious Pontiffs that ever filled the Papal chair, Innocent III. And it is true, that by the third canon of this council, the deposing power of the Pope was affirmed. But it is equally true, that this famous canon was rejected by every state in Europe, in the very zenith of the Papal authority. A radical distinction has always been made by the ecclesiastical jurists between canons of doctrinal decision, and such as relate to matters of discipline and government, which require the formal acceptation of national churches and states to give them validity; and it is allowed that the two first canons only of this council are of the former description. "*Non docent Catholici,*" says the great Bossuet, "*quæcunque gesta sunt in conciliis, ea ad ecclesiæ fidem pertinere—Multa sunt decreta quæ non pertinent ad invariabilem fidei regulam—sed sunt accommodata temporibus atque negotiis.*" Doubtless some individual Pontiffs, as Gregory VII. Innocent III. and Boniface VIII., not merely asserted in the abstract, but attempted to realize this monstrous pretension; and some scholastic casuists, obsequiously attached to the court of Rome, have daringly defended them; but the Roman Catholic church, as such, is no more responsible for the pernicious maxims of Aquinas, or Bellarmine, than the church of Scotland for the fanaticism of Knox, or that of England for the barbarities of Laud. Without question, the Catholics have largely participated in the general illumination of the times in which we live, but these maxims were resolutely opposed even in the most benighted ages. The persevering resistance of the Emperors of the House of Swabia to the Papal claims, fills many interesting pages of history which also records the more successful conflicts of the Gallic monarchs, and the final triumph of Philip Le Bel over Boniface VIII. who in terms of unparalleled arrogance had, in a letter addressed to the King, in an early stage of that memorable quarrel (A.D. 1301,) said, "We give you to know that you are our subject both in spirituals and temporals." To which Philip replied, "We give your foolship to know, *Sciat fatuitas vestra,* that in temporals we are subject to no person."

A peremptory requisition from the same Pontiff, so conspicuous in history, to our own renowned Edward I. to desist from his expedition against Scotland, which the Pope affirmed to be a fief of the church, was referred by the King to the Barons, who, with true baronial spirit, thus replied:—"Our Lord the King shall not plead before you, nor submit to any trial or enquiry, or send any messengers to your court, especially as such proceedings would be in manifest disinherison of the rights of the crown of England, and the prejudice of the liberties, customs, and laws, which we have inherited from our fathers, and with the assistance of God will defend." The English statutes of Provisors and Præmunire, evince how undauntedly these rights were defended by the same watchful guardians against papal encroachments; and how vast is the interval between a recognition of spiritual authority, and a transfer of civil allegiance.

Louis IX. of France, stiled St. Louis, who flourished in the same century, was deeply imbued with all the superstitions of the age in which he lived; but he was a great man and a great monarch, and he it was who first promulgated (A.D. 1268) that famous pragmatic sanction which established on a basis, never to be shaken, the liberties of the Gallican church.

The council of Constance, convened at the commencement of the fifteenth century, expressly decreed, "that Kings and Princes, by God's ordinance, are not subject in temporals to any ecclesiastical powers; neither can their subjects be freed from fealty and obedience;" and this was confirmed by the subsequent council of Basil.

Towards the close of that century, the pragmatic sanction of St. Louis, which seemed from the lapse of time somewhat obsolete, was revived and enforced by Louis XII., a name still held in the highest veneration. "The Gallican church," says the learned Jortin, speaking of this transaction, "adhering to the decrees of the councils of Constance and Basil,

Basil, suffered not the Pontiffs to proceed beyond the bounds fixed by those fathers."

The barbarous bigotry of Louis XIV. stands recorded in characters of blood. Yet under the authority of this royal persecutor, was convened, A.D. 1682, that national synod, whence issued the celebrated declaration, drawn by the pen of Bossuet; and containing a summary of the liberties of the Gallican, and virtually of all other national churches. The first article, registered in the several parliaments and universities of the kingdom, pronounces, "that the power which Jesus Christ has given to St. Peter and his successors, vicars of Christ, relates only to spiritual things, and those which concern salvation, and not to things civil and temporal: so that in temporals, Kings and Princes are not subject to the ecclesiastical power, and cannot directly or indirectly be deposed by the power of the keys; or their subjects discharged by it from the obedience which they owe to their sovereigns, or from their oaths of allegiance." Throughout the whole extent of Catholic christendom, this principle is received as indubitable.

The fourth council of Lateran, by the concurrent testimonies of history, was held in abject subjection by the Pope. M. Paris informs us, that Innocent having caused seventy articles to be read before the council, commanded the fathers to receive them without entering into any examination. Dupin remarks, that the authority of divers canons passed in this council has been much questioned. Innocent is accused by Platina of having produced decrees in the council which were never ratified; and the candid Fleury observes, "that this Pope, by extending his authority beyond its just limits, made it odious. Let us not (says he) pretend to justify excesses of which we see both the causes and wretched effects." The power of the Papacy was now at the height. Kings and Councils were equally contemned by the Roman Pontiffs. But from the æra of the exile and death of Boniface VIII., the tide of public opinion began to turn; and the council of Constance, so formidable to the Holy See, and so hostile to its pretensions, avenged the quarrel of the council of Lateran.

Driven by the irresistible evidence of facts from this post, the enemies of the Catholics entrench themselves in another position, viz. that the council of Constance maintained as a general maxim, "that faith was not to be kept with heretics:" and they insinuate that it still remains a tenet of the Catholic church, that oaths and promises so taken are not binding upon the conscience.

Why then do not the Catholics take every oath which the exhaustless ingenuity of suspicion can devise? Either they are at present excluded by these legal precautions from the full participation of the Constitution, or they are not. If they are not, we concede nothing by acceding to the Catholic claims; if they are, the imputation is a gross and groundless calumny, and the refutation may be thought superfluous of a charge, which even those who make it cannot believe; but truth requires the statement of the historical fact.

Unquestionably the violation of the safe-conduct granted by the Emperor Sigismond, to the renowned confessor, John Huss, will remain to future ages an indelible stigma on the name of the Council of Constance. But even in this extraordinary instance, that assembly, far from acting upon any general rule that faith was not to be kept with heretics, merely contended that the Emperor, having exceeded the limits of his province in granting a safe-conduct to a person charged with heresy, and summoned before the council, it was in its own nature null and void. And in their nineteenth session, the famous decree passed, "That though a protection were granted by the Emperor to heretics, such grant ought not to be deemed a reason why the Ecclesiastical Court should not take cognizance of their opinions, and punish them if they appeared to persist in them. And because, by granting safe-conducts, the Prince might impede the course of canonical proceedings, he shall not be held by any promise made to screen heretical convicts from ecclesiastical jurisdiction. And the Prince, from whom the safe-conduct had been obtained, having done all he could on his part to observe his engagement, was under no farther obligation." The council, therefore, as an abstract truth, acknowledged that faith ought to be kept with heretics; and that the Emperor having pledged his faith, was personally bound to maintain it inviolate; but the council not being a party to the engagement, disclaimed all participation in the obligation. Had the safe-conduct been granted with the concurrence of that assembly, thirsting as it appears to have done for innocent blood, its validity would not have been impeached.

But where is the Catholic who would now hesitate to express his detestation of this nefarious deed, which was probably viewed at the time by a great majority of mankind with secret horror? It is related, that when the martyr Huss was delivered into the hands of the council, he fixed his eyes steadily upon the Emperor; who, conscious of the infamy he was about to incur, was observed to blush. A century after this, his successor in the empire Charles V. being importuned by Eccius and other savage bigots to violate the safe-conduct granted by him to Luther, to attend the diet at Worms, nobly replied, "I will not blush with my predecessor Sigismond."

In opposition to the calumnies of malice and ignorance, it is gratifying to collect some of the testimonies in favour of the Catholics, offered by persons eminent for their talents and virtues in the protestant communion. At an early period of the last century, Archbishop Wake hesitated not, in his correspondence with M. Dupin, to express his esteem for Christians of the Catholic communion in very cordial terms; acknowledging that, in the doctrine of the church of Rome, as explained by M. Dupin, who was not indeed considered as in all points perfectly orthodox, there was no essential difference of opinion between them. To use the learned prelate's own words, "*In dogmatibus prout à te candidè proponuntur, non admodum dissentimus: in regimine ecclesiastica minus; in fundamentalibus seu doctrinam, seu disciplinam spectes, vix omnino.*" It has indeed been frequently and justly observed, that all denominations of Christians agree in matters of infinitely more consequence than those in which they differ; and none of those differences assuredly are so great as to be incompatible with that genuine unity of Christians, which, as an illustrious ornament of the Anglican church, Dr. Clarke, has remarked, "does not consist in the unity of faith in the bond of ignorance, or in the unity of profession in the bond of persecution, but in the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

"I think," says the celebrated Dr. S. Johnson, "all Christians, whether Papists or Protestants, agree in the essential articles." And again, "all denominations of Christians have really little difference in point of doctrine, though they may differ widely in their external forms." He severely reprobated "the barbarous debilitating policy of the British government respecting the Catholics of Ireland, saying, it was the most detestable mode of persecution." "Without justice to the Catholics," says the late Bishop Law, "there can be no security for the Protestant establishment." "Our Constitution," says Mr. Burke, in a passage directly referring to the case of the Catholics, and for its excellence often quoted, "is not made for great, general, and proscriptive exclusions: sooner or later it will, and must destroy them, or they will destroy the Constitution."

The present Bishop of Landaff, in a visitatorial charge, has expressed, in energetic language, his approbation of the great measure of Catholic emancipation. "A measure calculated," says that venerable prelate, "above all others, to support the independence of the country, to secure the stability of the throne, to promote peace among fellow subjects, and charity among fellow Christians." Dr. Bathurst, bishop of Norwich, in reply to the grateful and pathetic address of the Catholics, presented to him in Dublin, thus eloquently avows his sentiments: "I consider your cause as the cause of civil and religious liberty, neither of which can be said to exist in perfection in any country where thousands of individuals are excluded, on account of their religion, from those offices of honour or emolument, an equal eligibility to which I have been always taught to consider, and shall never cease to consider, as ranking among the common rights of loyal and dutiful subjects, under whatever denomination of Christians they may come, provided they give to the civil government under which they live an adequate security for their conduct as civil subjects. And who, gentlemen, will presume to say that you have not done this, who has read the declaration made by so many honest men, and the oath taken by so many conscientious Christians?"

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his speech on the Catholic question, April 1812, observed, "that the state had no right to exercise its authority over the private opinions of individuals, but merely to notice those acts which may endanger and disturb the regularity and good order of the community. We have always the means of creating preventive laws, but legislators had better direct their tests against the political principles which they wish to exclude, than to encounter them through the medium of religious tenets.

Political

Political disabilities, founded on a difference of opinion in matters of religious belief, are ready instruments in the hands of the factious and disaffected. And such invidious and unjust distinctions must ever, more or less, keep up animosities destructive of social happiness and social peace. It is therefore just, expedient, and necessary, to remove them." Such sentiments as these add dignity to the highest rank, and equally adorn the prince and the patriot.

If then the religion of the Catholics is no bar to their loyalty, with what colour of reason can it be made the pretext for divesting them of the rights which appertain to faithful subjects? Are the disabilities to which they are liable heavy and oppressive? Then is the government which imposes them chargeable with flagrant injustice. Are those disabilities, on the other hand, as some affect to style them, slight and trivial? It is plain that in proportion to the decrease of the injustice is the increase of the folly. On each side of the dilemma the policy is deplorable, and the mischief incalculable.

These positions appear so evident, that, uninstructed by experience, it might well be imagined they could meet with no opposition. But alas! the plainest truths most need to be enforced; and so weak is the impression usually made by the strongest arguments, that one is tempted to say with Montesquieu, "*Lorsqu'il s'agit de prouver des choses claires, on est sur de ne pas convaincre!*"

Prejudice is in league with prejudice, and the resources of error are inexhaustible. "Shall we rashly remove all restraints," it is said, "from the professors of a religion of uncharitableness, which consigns all who are out of the pale of the Catholic church to everlasting misery?—of a religion of persecution, which still mourns over its extinguished fires and broken wheel? To tolerate popery, as we are solemnly warned, is to tolerate intolerance."

But may not the Catholics retort the accusation? Do we not in one of our national creeds, publicly and frequently rehearsed, exclude from salvation all who dare to deviate from its scholastic and incomprehensible dogmas? But the enlightened in both communions well know with what latitude such denunciations ought to be understood. In a tract recently circulated under the sanction of the Irish Catholic prelacy, entitled, "Charity and Truth," it is taught, and the writer cites the first authorities in confirmation of his doctrine, "that it is the perversely wilful opposer of the faith, as received by the Roman Catholic church, who in the judgment of that church is guilty of heresy. If the conviction of the mind sincerely resists the exposition of the principles of Roman communion after a candid search for truth, where that resistance is involuntary, no well-informed Catholic will pronounce against him the formidable sentence of eternal exclusion from salvation. Involuntary error is not exclusive, and the church has its concealed children in the sects separate from its unity." This truly Christian principle he happily corroborates by the following passage from the great St. Augustine: "If they who hold an opinion in itself false and perverse, maintain it with no pertinacious obstinacy; if they have not been misled by their own presumptuous audacity, but have received their error from seduced or lapsed parents; if they be serious and diligent enquirers after truth, and manifest a disposition to yield to it when found by them, such persons are on no account to be set down as heretics." As to the latter part of the charge, is intolerance the characteristic of the Catholic religion only? Where is the protestant church free from the stain of this guilt? But intolerance was the vice not of the Catholic or protestant religion as such, but of the dark and direful ages that are past. Were not Luther, Cranmer, and Calvin, persecutors as well as Gardiner and Bonner? Erasmus was perhaps the only man of those times exempt from the taint of intolerance. The doctrine of universal toleration is the just boast of modern sagacity, and the Catholics have as much right to glory in their Sarpis, their Fenelons, and Courayers, as the protestants in their Lockes, their Hoadleys, and their Jortins.

Undoubtedly this great and noble principle has of late years made a rapid and accelerated progress. Many have been the friends gained to the Catholic cause, and not one of them perhaps has been again lost. In one possible case only can any diminution of the number be apprehended. Should the Catholics, from the irritation of temporary disappointment, fail in that profound respect with which the legislature ought to be approached, and especially on a question of such magnitude as the present;—or, to put the case still more strongly and improbably, should they assume in their future deportment the most distant semblance of a menacing aspect, few indeed there are among their protestant advocates

cates who would not recognize the propriety of suspending all consideration of the subject. Certainly the Catholics could afford no deeper cause of chagrin to their best friends, and no higher gratification to their worst enemies, than such indiscretion would afford. It is for them to hold the undeviating and unruffled tenor of their way, in the cheering prospect of ultimate success. In relation to this subject, over the minds of many estimable persons hangs a cloud obscuring the divine radiance of truth. But the mist is dispersing, and "the morning steals upon the night, melting the darkness." Nor on a subject of such paramount importance can the legislative sanction be expected, or ought it to be desired, without a careful, and even it may be said a jealous previous investigation, and every revival of the discussion must be more or less beneficial to the cause.

In the joyful anticipation, nevertheless, that the wisdom and beneficence of government will ultimately decide in favour of this measure, we may confidently hope that the root of bitterness will not be suffered to remain; but that the same magnanimity which confers the boon of national freedom will refrain from annexing to it conditions which would impair, beyond all calculation, the efficacy, the grace, and the grandeur of this imperial concession.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE injury and loss occasioned to woollen cloths by worms and caterpillars has long excited attention. There are the caterpillars of six or seven small night-moths, which not only devour the skins of animals, but also make in them small pipes or holes, serving equally as a dwelling and as clothing to the worm. Many chymical agents might be employed against these animals; but the remedy, without great care, might change the cloth, and so prove worse than the evil to be corrected. Recourse may however be at all times had to heat, which is destructive to the caterpillars; and no pains should be omitted to prevent their getting into the warehouses. N. W.

Blandford, March 1, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of a* TOUR *round* NORTH WALES, AUGUST 1813.

IT may be interesting to many persons to learn, that all the great features of this magnificent country, including its mountains, cataracts, Cader Idris, Snowdon, Caermarthen, Bangor, &c. may be seen without hurry or fatigue, and that the most extensive tour usually performed by travellers may be accomplished at no greater expence of time than eight days, counting from Ludlow or Shrewsbury, (the two points from which the traveller usually starts,) or ten days counting from London.

The mail arrives at Ludlow from London in 24 hours exactly; and from this place, you provide yourself with an horse or post chaise, no public carriage travelling northward farther than Ludlow.

First Day.

L. to Bishop's Castle	20
Montgomery	9
Welsh Pool	7
Llanfair	7
Can Office	8
In all	51 post miles.

Rain scarcely ceased till we reached Montgomery.

Town wretched—situation of the small remains of its castle picturesque—weather clear—beautiful ride to Welsh Pool—Fine cliff at the extremity of the Breythyn hills—Rodney's Pillar, on its summit, at the extremity of an abrupt mountain to the right, in a country not yet hilly.

Welsh Pool respectable: full of good shops—all the three last places stations for French prisoners—red turrets of Powis Castle seen on the left of the road.

Llanfair, the first specimen of a small Welsh town; its bridge and church beautifully situated at the head of a small valley.

Evening drew on—arrived at Can Office, a solitary inn, or rather public-house, about 8 o'clock—anticipated by Lord ——, whose man was bustling about the kitchen in his white apron, among Welsh boors, dogs, and women, and absorbing every thing for his lordship's use—our accommodation of the worst—a bad inn, bad beds and accommodation, but not dear.

Second Day.

Malwydd	12
Dinasmouthy	12
In all	24 post miles.

After leaving Can Office we soon enter a road at the bottom of a long winding vale, or street of hills, of which the whole of

of North Wales may be (with small exceptions) said to consist.

Two small Welsh churches midway up the hills, which rise on each side after the manner of an immense barrier—encountered an idiot on the road, a fine looking old man—Malwydd—breakfast—a bridge here about a quarter of a mile from the inn (where a comfortable refreshment may be had), over a most picturesque stream, which makes its way, not without much noise, amidst huge masses of rock, along a channel of the same kind—mill just above, of singular beauty—both beautiful and irresisting subjects for the pencil.

Enchanting ride to Dolgelly—at Dinasmouthy hills above began to look mountainous, (the transition from hill to mountain is indeed complete within 25 miles). It happens particularly during this ride that when you would expect, on arriving at the head of the valley in which you travel, an impassable limit to your progress, you turn round the corner into a new and quite unexpected street of hills like the former—and this perpetually—which adds much to the charm of this enchanting tour. Six miles before you reach Dolgelly, on reaching the head of such a street, and having attained a very considerable height over which the road is carried, Cader Idris bursts suddenly upon the view in all his grandeur, and is seen for the first time when only four miles distant, without the smallest intervention of hills to prevent embracing the whole of his magnificent dimensions; his awful perpendicular craggs; his double peak (διλοφος), his face of entire stone, at the same moment you view for the first time a country totally surrounded in all directions with mountains of the same abrupt and awful character, not only divested of vegetation, but exhibiting a deeply fissured aspect, and grey with perpetual stone. Two miles before arriving there Dolgelly appears—its situation particularly fine: between this place and the circular barrier of mountains which bounds its horizon, there is interposed a fine belt of gentle hills, covered with verdure and woods, and diversified with several picturesque villas—the river—bridge—&c.—appearance of the town, on arriving there, totally different from any English town or village. The assizes. Start at half past one to ascend Cader Idris. Ascent begins two miles south from Dolgelly—day quite clear—ascent not particularly difficult, but long, requiring full eight hours on ponies—walk two miles after dismounting: the views looking over the cliffs awful—our first view of Snowdon from Cader, from which it appears a cone of vast pre-eminence—other points of the prospect are, the pool of Bala, many miles off—the sea from the extreme point of Pembrokeshire to that of Carnarvon—Anglesea partially—Ireland not at all—Brecon Hills—Sugar Loaf—Plinlimmon—Barmouth Towyn—rivers, &c.

Returned to Dolgelly about half past eight o'clock, having spent seven hours in this delightful excursion. Peak of Cader viewed from the inn door, right over the market house of Dolgelly—the inn moderately good.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO long as the people of this nation are deluded with the prospects of foreign connections and foreign commerce—so long as the majority of them think there is something very imposing in wearing a red coat and using a sword, agriculture and the peaceful arts will be neglected and despised; and whatever miseries these notions may occasion, few will be found bold enough to explain the various causes to which they are referable; nor indeed will their remarks, let them be ever so well intentioned, be well received by the generality of mankind, because that dazzle and parade which so much delights this fighting age, tends materially to stifle all generous habits of pure and deep reflection, and to encourage individual passion rather to the further indulgence of these unhappy propensities, than seeking to put an end to them by those kind considerations that have for their ultimate ends the comforts and happiness of nations.

That war is the cause of immense waste in blood and treasure, is as certain as the sun giving light and heat; and that the waste is the cause of great fluctuation in the necessaries of life is what our pocket daily experiences; yet instead of these conclusions being generally allowed and acknowledged, the whole is attempted to be laid on the farmer, and that to their pride and selfishness are all the numerous evils of this description to be referred. It is vain for you to remind them of the numerous and pressing calls that are continually made on this respectable and valuable class, and over which they have no more controul than an oyster has over the tide of the ocean. There are no description of people whose property is so little protected as the farmer's, and whose comforts and happiness are so much

much under the controul of the higher classes; therefore since leases have been discontinued, it is (as natural to be expected) rare to meet in this class of society men of enlarged minds, and who speak and feel as men enjoying the invigorating warmth of rational independence.

The modern method of letting land, as a growing evil, ought to be continually exposed and condemned; for how is it possible that a person coming from a distant part (in general a *London attorney*), possessing no knowledge of the many local circumstances that affect the value of the estate, and which greatly retard its successful cultivation, can be a proper person to decide on the tenure of an honest and industrious man, who may have spent hundreds of pounds, and the best portion of his life, in improving and ameliorating its condition? Two large estates in this neighbourhood, Coombe and Stonely, Warwickshire, have been thus valued to a rack rent; all deduction, all allowances, of materials for repairs or improvements, strictly forbidden; how is it possible that agriculture can flourish, and those exertions be made that very properly tend to place us independant of other nations and unfavourable seasons, while the cultivators labour under such discouraging effects?

The whole tribe of *qualitiers*, land-agents, and stewards, are a pest to society; if the landlord and tenant cannot of themselves agree, why not, as is customary in other cases of dispute, appoint fair and impartial arbitrators? This appears to me to be the only method to prevent many mischiefs, to do justice to both parties, and, by giving confidence, give a generous stimulant to remedy those growing evils that afflict us from the want of leases. But this appears to be the age of quackery; every thing that is as plain and simple as the palm of your hand is to be enveloped in some confusion, otherwise designing and useless individuals could not find means of preying on this deluded nation; consequently these vapid, fine-tongued gentry have an admirable opportunity to do harm to every body but their employers and themselves; they having no common nor mutual interest betwixt landlord and tenant, those generous feelings that ought to press materially on their decisions are totally disregarded; an increasing rent-roll, from which they receive a sinecure, stifles every manly sentiment.

The change that has taken place in the habits and manners of landlords, such as trifling away one part of the year at watering places; the other in fox-hunting and shooting, in which more store is certainly placed on a covey of birds than the comforts of an honest and industrious tenant and his family; is doing much mischief by estranging the one from the other, though it is their mutual interest to be joined; and in some instances where the women interfere, on account of the incapacity of their snivelling husbands, illustrating the language of the poet, there is misery enough.

Sometimes through fear the sexes change their airs,
The squire has vapours, and his lady swears;
The one scarce crawls about with empty head,
The other allows no peace till she's in bed;
He on a Sunday bends his pious knees,
Whilst she, through frost and snow, goes marking trees.

The time that these people choose to begin their operations being in the spring of the year, which is sure to shew every thing to the best advantage, is exceedingly impolitic and unfair; and although the crops may look prolific and abundant, it is not by any means a just criterion of their ultimate produce. Nevertheless when they have thus given in the price, founded on this superficial decision, no abatement can possibly be made, right or wrong, because, as the minister observes in parliament, it is popular clamour—will make the rest discontented—and they are kind enough to give you for answer, "If you do not like it, leave it; Mr. Fingerdirt will find a tenant at the price." Whilst this system "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished," it is rare for a farmer to think it prudent to quit; they anxiously hope that things may turn up for the better. Various are the ties that a wise Providence has established to bind human nature to the soil that gave him birth; and many must be the sleepless nights and unhappy days of him who has the endearing and additional ties of a lovely wife and numerous family, before he can submit to be driven from a home, to no employment.

All authors, that I have read on agriculture, have described it as yet in its infancy, whilst my own experience confirms their remark; and it is but lately that the enlightened aid of chemistry has been resorted to, to analyze soil, and to reduce the first principles of this important art to a science. Yet these modern land-agents have the stupid effrontery to decide on the value of land, merely by

 rubbing

rubbing the soil in their fingers, or applying it to their mouth: verily such ideas give to dirt a double degree of dirtiness. Ye chemists! ye men of observation! who consider how proper it is, when in the pursuits of knowledge, to proceed cautiously, and to use every degree of circumspection, lest ye should not discover the various causes that alter or deteriorate; blush to think how ill you have passed your time in these cautious endeavours!

Feb. 10. VARRO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HABITATS *and* BOTANIC MEMORANDA; *by* MR. WINCH, *of* NEWCASTLE.

ERYNGIUM *campestre.* A plant which I make no doubt was introduced into this part of the kingdom with ballast from Holland, continues to grow at St. Peter's Quay on the north shore of Tyne, as mentioned in Wilson's Synopsis, and in the salt meadows near Friars-Goose; on the south shore, as noticed by Lawson in Ray's Works. I have also seen it on the ballast hills of Wear. *N. J. W.*

BUPLEURUM *rotundifolium.* Box hill, and between Dorking and Ranmore Common, Surrey; Mr. J. Woods.—Rodersham, near Sittingburn, Kent; Rev. J. Fenwick.—Ripon, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.

BUPLEURUM *tenuissimum.* Banks of Itchen, near Southampton; Mr. J. Woods.—On Seaton Moor, Durham; Mr. J. Backhouse.

CAUCALIS *infesta.* Fields about Dorking. *N. J. W.*—Ripon, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.

CAUCALIS *nodosa.* King's park, Edinburgh, and Holy Island, Northumberland. *N. J. W.*—Below St. Vincent's Rocks, Bristol; Mr. Thompson.

DAUCUS *maritimus.* Withering.

DAUCUS *carota γ.* Fl. Brit. On the coast of Cornwall; Mr. E. Forster.—The plant mentioned in Winch's Guide, p. 26, as growing on the Durham coast, is not this remarkable variety, or more probably species. See Withering's edition, where a good figure is given of it. *N. J. W.*

SELINUM *palustre.* In a ditch by the right hand side of the road, in a field between Withersluck and Pendle, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

ERITHMUM *maritimum.* Wallis mentions this plant as growing on rocks near Alemouth, Northumberland, which I am almost confident is a mistake.—Lightfoot observes that it is a native of the Galloway coast, but I never heard of its being found on the north-eastern shores of Britain. *N. J. W.*

MEUM *athamanticum.* On a hill near Throckington, Northumberland; Wallis.—A likely habitat for this rare plant. *N. J. W.*

LIGUSTICUM *scoticum.* Among rocks and loose pebbles on the sea beach, a little to the north of Dunstanborough Castle, Northumberland. The only English habitat, July 18, 1804. *N. J. W.*

ŒNANTHE *peucedanifolia.* By the road side between Barrington and Barmoor, Northumberland; Mr. Thompson.

SIUM *latifolium.* Ditches by the Thames, above Maidenhead, Berks; Mr. J. Woods.

SIUM *nodiflorum.* Near Bath and Bristol; Mr. Thompson.

SIUM *repens.* Tothill Fields; Mr. E. Forster.—Finchley Common; Mr. J. Woods.

SIUM *verticellatum.* On the shores of Gare Loch, Scotland. *N. J. W.*

SISON *Amomum.* Near Rochester, Kent, and Dorking, Surrey. *N. J. W.*—Bristol; Mr. Thompson.

SISON *segetum.* Near Winchelsea, on the road to Rye, Sussex; Mr. J. Woods.—Between Yarmouth and Norwich, Norfolk; Mr. D. Turner.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the time of my first introduction to the great metropolis, I have felt much pleasure on contemplating, in my walks in and about the town, those numerous charitable and other institutions of a public nature, for the foundation and establishment of which the inhabitants are so much indebted to the piety and munificence of their ancestors. Among "those famouser acts, which for public and pious uses have been bestowed by many worshipful citizens and benefactors," (to use the words of honest John Stow,) I have ever considered the public spirit evinced by that renowned merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, in the building of the *Burse* in Cornhill, subsequently called the Royal Exchange, and the endowment of a college for the advancement of science, with its revenues, as one of those emanations of a patriotic mind despising the paltry idea of family aggrandizement, which ought ever to be held up as an example to the wealthy citizen, as it will be contemplated with respect and veneration by every generous mind to the latest posterity.

Being

Being much in the habit of making researches into our civic history and antiquities, a subject which, in the circle of my acquaintance, is sometimes the topic of conversation, it has often fallen to my lot to feel the blush of indignation rise in full warmth, when the following question has been put to me in company, both by Englishmen and foreigners, relative to the above ancient institution: —"*What has become of* GRESHAM COLLEGE, *a philosophical establishment of which we read in Stow, in Maitland, in Entick, and all the city historians, and which was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham more than two hundred years ago, for promoting the study of Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, Music, Law, Physic, and Rhetoric?*" Some of these querists, having understood, while on the Continent, that this was an institution endowed with ample revenues, and of equal stability with our two universities, have expressed the greatest surprise on my informing them that the college had been pulled down nearly half a century, and the scite covered by an *Excise Office!*—that the professors being thus turned out of their apartments, are, as an *equivalent*, allowed each to take to him a *wife*, (an article prohibited by the will of the founder, as perhaps being considered inimical to philosophical pursuits,) and are further compensated by an augmentation of fifty pounds towards *housekeeping*, in addition to the like sum allowed them each annually as a stipend for delivering their lectures.

It will be observed, Mr. Editor, that I cannot possibly intend, by these remarks, to throw any reflection on the present corporation of the city, or the Company of Mercers, the successors of the trustees appointed by Sir Thomas Gresham to foster and superintend his munificent, and, what I must term, great national institution; seeing that the members of those bodies, who took upon themselves the responsibility of making such a formidable incroachment in the founder's will, have, it is most likely, been long since consigned to the tomb of "all the Capulets;" you will therefore, I trust, indulge me in making the following observations, for which I have no doubt the reader will consider the importance of the subject a full and sufficient apology.

The dwelling house of Sir Thos. Gresham was a spacious and handsome quadrangular structure, situate between Bishopsgate-street and Broad-street, in the city of London, having in the centre an open court, nearly 144 feet square, planted with trees,* and containing a large hall, repository, library, and a great number of rooms distributed throughout its several parts. Moreover, it appeared from its situation in the heart of the metropolis, its magnitude, and the great variety of its apartments, its covered walks, stables, gardens, &c. that the worthy and illustrious knight harboured the intention of converting the same into a college at the time the building was first planned and erected. This is I think sufficiently supported by the circumstance of his devising the same "to the mayor, commonaltie, and citizens of London," and "to the wardens and commonaltie of the mysterie of the mercers;" in trust for the use of the several professors of the before-mentioned seven liberal sciences, for them "*there to inhabit, study, and daily to read their lectures.*"†

There can, as I conceive, be no doubt that it was the mind and intention of the illustrious Gresham, that this "*College*," as it has always been called, should have an existence beyond the mere *name*, and that it should be firmly established, supported and continued in perpetuity, as an honour and an ornament to his native city. It was certainly his earnest hope, that, instead of throwing cold water on his design, the citizens of London, on whom he had conferred such signal marks of his favour, would use their utmost endeavours to augment the revenues, and increase the establishment of his infant foundation, that it might in the progress of years assume the character of a school of learning, worthy of the first city in the world; and ultimately, by their exertions, and the bounty of public spirited individuals, arise to a consequence perhaps little inferior to the two famous Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which have attained their present exalted rank, by the exercise of similar means. This opinion is confirmed by the biographer of Sir Thomas, who states that, "having determined to bestow a part of his wealth in founding a college for the sciences in his native city, the principal people of the University of Cambridge endeavoured to dissuade him from thus establishing a rival institution, but his determination was fixed."‡

* See a view of the college, in Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, also in London and its Environs, 8vo. vol. iii. p. 76.

† Vide Will of Sir Thomas Gresham, in Curia Prærog. Cantuar.

‡ See article Gresham, Rees's Cyclopedia.

In

In what manner these praise-worthy and patriotic views have been carried into effect, is notorious to all the world, and discreditable to the city of London; and painful it is to the lover of science, to read in almost every book treating of civic affairs, that an institution thus endowed, and founded with these laudable intentions, has been suffered, "by the ignorance or carelessness of trustees, to fall into contempt and oblivion;" that the college is "totally destroyed;" that as for the professors, "their places have become mere sinecures;" that "the world has long forgot to enquire after them, and they seem willing to enjoy their salaries in peaceful obscurity;" and, in short, that "the public derive little or no advantage from Sir Thomas's munificence;" "the original design of the institution having nearly dwindled to nothing."*

The apartment now assigned to the Gresham professors for delivering their lectures, when an audience can be found, is situated in a dark dirty nook, at the top of a long flight of stairs, in the Royal Exchange, where nobody would expect to find any such an appropriation of part of a building devoted to mercantile concerns; and the only means used to give publicity to these exhibitions, is through the medium of an occasional advertisement in some of the newspapers, and an obscure painted board covered with smoke and dust, which is sometimes to be seen hung upon the Exchange gate. I am not disposed to call in question the authority of an Act of Parliament, which a great lawyer once affirmed to be of sufficient power to do "any thing but turn a woman into a man;" but I must take the liberty to remark, that if this compromising, this accommodating disposition is encouraged, we may not unreasonably expect to see the effects it produces in regard to other institutions of a similar kind. Christ's Hospital, and St. Bartholomew's, may be razed to the ground, or transformed into barracks or military depots, for the use of government; and the Blue-coat boys and the sick patients sent home to their friends, with "a sufficient allowance" for their accommodation elsewhere, as an equivalent for their being turned out of these buildings, which may, forsooth, be found to be necessary for the public service.

I have been induced to offer these remarks, on contemplating the fine opportunity that now presents itself to the Corporation of London, and the Mercers' Company. A plan for covering Moorfields, and the site of Bethlem Hospital, with buildings on a large scale, has received the sanction of the corporation. Would it not therefore be much to the honour of the city of London, for that body to determine on the erection of a handsome and appropriate structure in this place, so near to the original spot, to be designated by its ancient name of *Gresham College?* It would not perhaps be thought necessary, or found convenient for the professors to have lodgings in the college as formerly; but, certainly, the renovation of this excellent institution, by the erection of a spacious and commodious lecture-room, externally characterized as a public building and furnished with a library, and all the mechanical apparatus, necessary for the elucidation of the sciences, is a *desiderätum*, anxiously looked for by every man of taste and true lover of learning.

A society has been established in the city, under the name of the London Institution, "for promoting the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts," and which received the royal charter in the year 1807. The members of this institution have been, from that time, endeavouring to procure a suitable edifice as a depository for their valuable library, (already consisting of several thousand volumes,) for the delivery of lectures, and other general purposes of the establishment; but hitherto, as I am informed, without the desired success. Now would it not be a most eligible thing, for the cause of letters, and beneficial to the public at large, could an association be formed between these two bodies, (by virtue of an Act of Parliament or otherwise,) for the establishment of a public institution, in which the energies of both might be united in forwarding and promoting the great objects contemplated by the illustrious Gresham?

These hints are thrown out merely as matter for consideration among those persons in the city who may feel interested in the cause, and be possessed of the means of doing something towards placing this long-neglected institution on a more respectable footing; and I am not without a hope, that some public-spirited member of the corporation, or livery, (for the trust is vested in "the

commonalty

* Brayley's Account of London, p. 495. —Ralph's Critical Review of the Public Buildings, p. 30.—A Complete Guide to the British Capital; by John Wallis, p. 477, &c. &c. &c. &c.

commonalty and citizens,") will speedily bring the matter forward in the proper place; and that effectual measures will be taken to remove the disgrace attached to the city of London, in the dishonour which has been suffered so long to overcloud the munificent design of one of the most illustrious of her benefactors.

Islington, Nov. 11, 1813. J. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to a question, asked by one of your correspondents, relative to the mode of making coffee on the continent, allow me to say, that the great difference between the English and the continental mode is this: foreigners always burn the berry immediately before they make it into coffee, while in England the berry is frequently bought ready-burnt; subsequent to which process it soon loses its flavour. The following is the best mode of making coffee.

After grinding the berry to a fine powder, mix with it the shell and white of an egg, then put it into a coffee-pot, fill this vessel with boiling water, and then boil your coffee till it becomes fine, which will be in less than ten minutes.

If you cannot procure the shell and white of an egg, fine your coffee thus: after it has boiled ten minutes pour out one cup-full, then put it again into the pot, and boil it five minutes. The Italians seldom take milk in any shape, but the Germans always add boiling cream to their coffee.

CUOCO ITALIANO & TEDESCO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in the last number of your Magazine a letter from Dr. Reade, stating some experiments, tending to prove the existence of only three primary colours. It is not with any view of invalidating those experiments, which indeed deserve many thanks from the lovers of science, but merely for the purpose of stating some of the observations made by St. Pierre on this subject. It has been asserted by naturalists that there are seven primitive colours, and this they demonstrated by the prism, which by breaking a solar ray decompounds it into seven coloured rays, which are displayed in the following order, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. These, it is contended, are the seven primary colours. Now it is evident that four of these are compounded, for orange is composed of yellow and red; green of yellow and blue; violet of blue and red; and indigo is nothing more than a tint of blue surcharged with black. Thus we reduce the solar colours to three primordial, viz. yellow, red, and blue; to which if we add white, which is the colour of light, and black, which is the privation of it, we shall have five simple colours, with which may be compounded all imaginable shades of colour.

It must here be observed that our philosophical machinery deceives us with its affectation of superior intelligence, not only because it ascribes false elements to nature, as when the prism displays compound for primitive colours, but by depriving her of such as are true; for how many white and black bodies must be reckoned colourless, considering that this same prism does not exhibit these tints in the attempted decomposition of a solar ray!

This instrument leads us still further into error respecting the natural order of these very colours, by making the red ray the first in the series, and the violet ray the last. I am very much disposed to believe, that it were possible to cut a crystal with such a number of angles as would give to the refractions of the solar ray an order entirely different, and would multiply the pretended primitive colours far beyond the number of seven. The authority of such a polyedron would become altogether as respectable as that of the prism, if the algebraists were to apply to it a few calculations somewhat obscure, with a seasoning of the ratiocination of the corpuscular philosophy, as they have done with regard to the effects of the triangular instrument.

The natural order of colours is very clearly displayed by the decomposition of the solar ray in the heavens. In a fine summer's night, when the sky is serene, and only loaded with some light vapours, sufficient to stop and refract the rays of the sun, as they traverse the extremities of the atmosphere, you will observe the moment when the sun is going to exhibit his disk that the dazzling white is visible in the horizon, the pure yellow at an elevation of forty-five degrees, the fire colour in the zenith, the pure blue forty-five degrees under it, towards the west; and in the very west, the dark veil of night still lingering in the horizon. Between the tropics this progression is far more distinct than in our climates, as there they have scarcely any horizontal refraction to make the light prematurely encroach on the darkness. C. C. C.

Westminster, March 14, 1814.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

[We have been favoured by the Author with the following extracts from a manuscript work, entitled, "*The True Principles of Political Science, deduced from Historical Documents;*" preparing for the press by the REV. T. D. FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S. Author of British Monachism, &c. &c.]

THE *expedition to Portugal.*—The French having committed a great error in neglecting to occupy this country in force, directly after the retreat of Sir John Moore, (*Capt. Eliot's Defence of Portugal,*) Marquis Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, is said to have proposed the second occupation of Portugal. The idea has proved happy. "Where there is a great superiority at sea, and plenty of soldiers to transport, an offensive war should be carried into the centre of the enemy's dominions." (*Gibbon* ii. 258.) As the latter direction was not practicable, the other plan came nearest to it. The policy is founded upon clear principles. The Emperor Proteus invaded the country of the Barbarians, upon the idea, that nothing could reconcile them to peace but experience of the calamities of war in their own country.

Battle of Talavera. It is never eligible to fight with inferior numbers, because the loss is sure to be very heavy. This battle probably prevented many others, by acquainting the enemy with the very high character of the British troops, thus admirably characterized by Goldsmith: "Wat Tyler (he says) was one of those hardy spirits, so frequently found among the common English, ready to face every danger, and support every calamity."

Lines of Torres Vedras. "Francis," says Robertson, (*Ch. V. A.D.* 1536,) "fixed upon the *only proper and effectual plan for defeating the invasion of a powerful enemy.* He determined to remain altogether upon the defensive; never to hazard a battle, or even a great skirmish, without certainty of success; to fortify his camps in a regular manner; to throw garrisons only into towns of great strength; to deprive the enemy of subsistence by laying waste the country before them, and to save the whole kingdom by sacrificing one of the provinces."

Battle of Almeida. It will be recollected that Lord W. through want of cavalry, made the brunt of the battle to rest upon the occupation of a village, from which the French were expelled, and, in the end, worn out. It was the custom in the wars of Italy to fight one squadron against another, and in lieu of that which was weary and began to retire to supply the battle with a fresh detachment, so that very few perished, and the event proved indecisive. *Guicciardini, L.* ii.

After this followed a suspension of active operations. A famous general, says the last writer, (*L.* ii.) thought it a great want of discretion to expose himself to the will of fortune without any necessity; and this reason his lordship assigned for declining battle at Fuentes Guinaldo. It is a military rule never to act offensively without superior numbers; by withdrawing a large portion of the French to observe him, he exposed the rest to a harassing warfare from the Spaniards, and confirmed them in their opinion of his army's invincibility, by the quiet in which it remained.

Battle of Salamanca. "It may prove dangerous," says Gibbon, (v. 81.) to extend the line of defence against a skilful antagonist, who is free to press or to suspend, to contract or to multiply, his various methods of attack." Marmont drew out his line to a thread, and his plan was only proper in situations where the opposing general was not free to chuse his plan of attack. The idea of Marmont was imperfect and misapplied.

Retreat from Burgos. It was conducted upon the principle of the Romans, who covered the rear with cavalry, directed to resist in close action the advancing enemy, but not to pursue fugitives. *Tacit. Annal.* xiii. 40.

Passage of the Douro, and consequent evacuation of Toro, Zamora, Burgos, &c. As Byzantium was one of the greatest passes from Europe into Asia, it had been provided with a strong garrison, and a fleet of 500 vessels was anchored in the harbour. The impetuosity of Severus disappointed this prudent scheme of defence. He left to his generals the siege of Byzantium, forced the less guarded passage of the Hellespont, and, impatient of a meaner enemy, passed forward to encounter his rival. (*Gibbon,* c. 5.) This policy was adopted by Lord W. before the battle of Vittoria.

The subsequent actions of this great officer are so evidently founded upon the highest military knowledge, as to render elucidation superfluous.

Long experience in the art of war is said to produce that caution which is the best weapon, according to high authority, to cope with French impetuosity. (*Roberts. Ch. V. A.D.* 1521.) Generals, says Tacitus have more often succeeded by foresight, delay, and consultation, than by

1

by temerity. (*Hist.* ii. 20.) The account of Suetonius Paulinus, by the same philosophical writer, very well coincides with the military conduct of this illustrious nobleman. "He hesitated and weighed matters, preferring safe measures with reason, to presumed successes, which might result from fortune. His first care was to guard against defeat, and his next to contend for victory." (*Hist.* ii. 26.)

Vindication of the just pretensions of generals is a patriotic duty. Detraction, when applied to great commanders, is called by Livy (*L.* 22, *c.* 13,) a most pernicious practice (*pessima ars*) because tending to deprive the public of the benefits of their service. In all actions which excite the applause and admiration of mankind, part of the success is owing to conduct, and part to fortune. (*Goldsmith's Letters on the English History. L.* 63.) How very little can be ascribed to fortune, in action with a French enemy, may be easily imagined. To conquer them is incontrovertible credit.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much struck with the bold assertion of your correspondent Y. in page 128 of your last Magazine, where he says that "it is a latinism, or gallicism, to give a versatile personality to *who*, and to write *who am* or *who art*: the true old English way, the anglicism, is to write, *I who is, thou who did.*" As this kind of construction was quite new to me, I concluded that your correspondent must be in a gross error; but in order to be convinced, I consulted some of our earlier old English writers, and find that *Chaucer*, *Spenser*, and *Milton*, make use of language confirmatory of my opinion: to what *old English way*, or writers, he can allude, I am at a loss to guess.

"But mercy, lady bright! *that knowest* well
My thought, and *seest* what harmes that I fele." *Chaucer: Knighte's Tale.*

"To thee *that art* the summer's nightingale."
Spenser's Sonnet to Sir Walter Raleigh.

"And thou most dreaded impe of highest Jove,
Faire Venus sonne *that* with thy cruel dart
At that good knight so cunningly *didst* rove." *Faery Queen: Book I.*

"Sing, heavenly muse, *that* on the secret top
O[illegible]rel, or of Sinai *didst* inspire."
And chiefly thou, O spirit, *that dost* prefer."
Milton: Paradise Lost. Book I.

Upon a cursory inspection, these instances presented themselves; and, no doubt, many more might be found. The only possible objection, which your correspondent could start, might be, that the impersonal pronoun *that* is used, and not *who*, in these instances: but any person who is at all acquainted with our earlier writers, knows that *that* is used both personally and impersonally. Even *Milton* has not avoided what would now be accounted an inelegance. The Scriptures too have

"Our Father *which art* in Heaven."

Which passage makes equally against your correspondent, although *which*, instead of either *that*, or *who*, is used.

But, Sir, what shall we say to the grammatical correctness of this passage of Pope:

"O thou my voice inspire,
Who *touch'd* Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire,"

when he is tried by his own writings? —Whoever will give himself the trouble to read "Sappho to Phaon," and "Eloisa to Abelard," will find a continual war with grammatical construction:

"Yet once *thy* Sappho could *thy* cares employ,
Once in her arms *you center'd* all *your* joy."

It must be evident that Pope would not have written, *you center'd*, had the measure of the verse admitted *thou centeredst*, and had it also been equally harmonious. Again: in his "Universal Prayer," he has two false concords of the same kind as that in the line above quoted, and for the same reason, that the measure of the verse and the harmony would not admit any other construction: but we are not therefore to adopt this licence as a rule. For when Pope was completely unfettered, he wrote grammatically as well as other persons; see his works *passim*:

"Say, lovely youth, *that dost* my heart command." *Sappho to Phaon.*

"*Thou who shalt* stop where Thames' translucent wave." *Inscription in his Grotto.*

Whatever may be the fault of the line,

"Who *touch'd* Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire,"

I am disposed to think that the alteration proposed by another correspondent, would make the remedy worse than the disease,

disease. By the introduction of the [...]pletive *didst* you certainly get rid of the false concord, but the harmony of the verse is spoiled: and in accenting *Isaiah* upon the first syllable, and making it besides a *dissyllable*, you certainly commit manslaughter, if not wilful murder! The line, it appears to me, must always remain as it is; a harmonious one with a false concord, maugre all the efforts of your correspondents to the contrary.

It is certainly singular, that Pope should have been either so inattentive, so mal-adroit, or so indifferent, as to use *thou*, and *you*, and *they*, and *your*, in addressing the same person in the same poem: but the fact is so; and it must be admitted, this is no trivial derogation from his merit; but it is evident, that neither *I who is*, nor *thou who did*, is warranted by the usage of Pope, nor, as far as I know, by any other writer.

Your correspondent refers us to the Gothic dialects: unfortunately for me, I am not acquainted with these dialects. It would be kind if he would inform us to what dialects he alludes. I have consulted *Wallis*, who was, I presume, acquainted with the Saxon; and I should have thought that, if such a peculiarity of construction as *I who is*, or *thou who did*, existed, either in the Saxon, or was to be found in our old English writers, that he would have taken some notice of it. Upon *art*, in his *Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ*, page 203, he says, that "*Am* est ab Anglo-Saxonia *Eom*, quod forte εἰμὶ unde et Latinorum *Sum* (præfixo s, ut sæpe, spiritus loco:) atque ab *am* flectuntur *Are* et *Art* quod contracte dicitur pro *Ar'st* (est enim *st* terminatio secundæ Personæ singularis.")

From what has been said, I believe we shall have no difficulty in deciding, that *I who is*, and *thou who did*, are not anglicisms; nor have they ever been so at any period of our literary history; unless your correspondent is acquainted with some *scriptores incogniti*, who have escaped the scrutinizing search of the last three or four centuries.

Huntspill, J. JENNINGS.
March 20, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often appeared to me rather astonishing, that in an age so peculiarly conspicuous for its many discoveries and improvements in every branch of science as the present, and in which that of natural history has been so eminently advanced by the munificent and liberal encouragement it has received, as well as by the exertions of those whose labours, in different parts of the globe, have enriched our own country with so many of their natural productions, no material improvement that has come within my knowledge has been made in securing these beautiful, but perishable, objects, from the destruction of various species of insects, which, without the most vigilant and constant care, will soon destroy the fruit of years of careful and persevering assiduity, and render the acquisitions of the most zealous naturalist, even before he can convey his treasures to his native country, for the investigation of scientific observers, completely of no avail to the advancement of this charming science.

I am led to this reflection by the cruel and vexatious loss I have recently sustained in a small but valuable collection of birds, which has been completely destroyed by these destructive and dreaded pests to the collector, not one specimen out of above sixty remaining in a state fit to be kept.

For convenience in travelling, these specimens had been disposed on trays in two large boxes, and it is a matter somewhat curious, that they were both destroyed in different ways: in the one the whole work of devastation had been accomplished by the larva of a species of the Linnean Dermestes, which I cannot now recollect, but it must be too well known to the naturalist; in size it is somewhat less than a grain of corn, and has the segments of the abdomen with fine rufous ciliate hairs, with a fringe of the same at the anus: this insect had fed on the dried skin, and few remaining bones of the wings, legs, and head, leaving the feathers for the most part untouched. The specimens in the other box had been destroyed in quite a different way, for the feathers had entirely disappeared, leaving the naked skin, bones, &c. quite entire: these, from the numerous cases of the larva still remaining, had been eaten by a species of *Tinea*, (I believe *T. Flavifrontella*,) and a few of the *Lepesma saccharina* I found at the bottom of the case. From various avocations I had not inspected this unfortunate collection for near twelve months, at which time however they were in perfect good order, having (to prevent such an accident) put them then all into an oven, sufficiently heated to have destroyed any insects at that time in them.

The method I adopted in their preservation had been to remove every part of the

the animal substance possible, leaving only the terminal bones of the wings, those of the legs and head; and after slightly sprinkling the skin with a composition of alum, wormwood, tobacco, and pepper, stuffed the body with cotton; I should add however, the antiseptic had frequently been omitted.

I am acquainted with several compositions for preserving birds, such as those given in the "Instructions," &c. of Mr. Donovan, and "the Naturalist's Companion" of Dr. Lettsom; but they are generally expensive, and can seldom be procured in travelling, or in foreign countries.

I should feel most sincerely obliged to any of your intelligent readers or correspondents who can give me any information on this point, which from observation or experience they may be acquainted with, and for this purpose beg the early insertion of this letter in your widely circulated and excellent miscellany.

I have frequently thought that a liquor might be composed, which the cotton or tow used in stuffing should be impregnated with, and besides any inward antiseptic, a powder should be sprinkled between the feathers, whose strong qualities would prevent the approach of these destructive vermin. It certainly is a subject well worth the attention of chemists, amid the vast improvements of that science. How many rare and valuable specimens are annually lost to museums and private collections by the want of a specific of this description!

I beg leave here also to remark, that I have made use of the solution of mercury in spirits of wine for the preservation of dried plants, as recommended in the excellent introduction to Botany of the learned Dr. Smith, but without effect; my Herbarium having been again attacked and much injured by the larva of *Ptinus fur*, in less than six months after having washed the entire collection with this liquor. W. S.

Malta, Dec. 20, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE chemistry gave her powerful assistance to the healing art, no wonder that some cutaneous diseases were not subdued without great difficulty and perseverance; for even now, many cases occur, that require the most skilful treatment and the most potent remedies; nay, that frequently baffle the practice not only of empirics, but of men the most distinguished by their extensive experience, and for their improvements in medical science.

Pliny informs us, that the *Mentagra* broke out in the reign of *Claudius*; it was a distemper brought from Asia to Rome, and then appeared for the first time, affecting only men of the first quality, leaving women, the lower class of the people, and slaves, entirely free; beginning at the chin like a tetter, and spreading itself all over the face, except the eyes, and then the neck, the breast and hands soon appeared in branny scales, that were exceedingly offensive, though no way dangerous. The physicians were at a great loss to cure it, therefore some were sent for from Egypt, who, by the help of *cauteries*, got the better of it. Some of the Roman physicians, especially Pamphilus, found out a medicine afterwards, that did as well;* for which, it is almost incredible to think what vast sums were given: *Manilius Cornutus*, the governor of *Aquitain*, having agreed with his physicians for his cure, if *Pliny* does not mistake, at the rate of two hundred sesterces, that is, about 1600*l.* sterling. This historical fact was recalled to my remembrance, by seeing a letter to the Editors of that useful record of medical transactions and opinions, the Medical and Physical Journal, (No. 149,) in which "*Philanthropus*" solicits "the favour of communications from their intelligent correspondents, for the best method of treating ring-worm of the head, a disease that had occasioned a school to be broken up," (such was the fact in regard to the pupils of one of the most sensible governesses in this parish) and that, "though he is an old practitioner, he has not discovered any remedy, producing permanently good effects in ring-worm."

Enquiries to the same effect have been more recently made by a correspondent, whose letter appeared page 224, of the present volume of your celebrated miscellany; who, under the signature of "A MOTHER," requests to be informed of specifics for the "ring-worm."

Those who are best acquainted with the virtues, properties, and powers of medicines, know that there are much fewer specifics than are generally imagined, and that even those do not always answer the purpose for which they are recommended; however, to allay the amiable anxiety of "A MOTHER," and for the benefit of that numerous and valuable

* See Galen's fifth book, chap. iii. where he treats *de excoriatoriis Lichenum*.

valuable class of families, that cannot apply for assistance to any of the philanthropic establishments by which this renowned island is distinguished, yet who are bereft of the power to pay for medical assistance to cure so contumacious a malady, I will, Sir, with your permission, mention all the medicines that I at present recollect to have been employed, whether in foreign or domestic practice, as specific antidotes for this species of *Herpes*, or *pustulatory* eruption, *viz.*—The juice of celandine—of fresh garlic—of fumatory, scabious, and sorrel, mixed with vinegar—of houseleek* — oil of yolks of eggs† — mushroom catchup — black ink‡ — bell-coomb§—and lately a surgeon at Maryport, in Cumberland, informed Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, that "he was successful in the cure of ring-worm, and other cutaneous affections, by the use of oil of wheat, (*Ol. tritici,*) prepared by gently pressing a quantity of wheat between two heated plates of iron, which produces an oily empyreumatic fluid." In favour of the application of the article last mentioned, we have the testimony of *Galen*, "being used warm," saith he, "I have known many to be cured of ring-worm." Thus we see the truth of Lord Bacon's observation—"He" (saith his lordship) "who looks attentively, will find many matters worthy of observation in what *seems* vulgar." In Germany, they wash the diseased part with the urine of a boar, taken out of the bladder, and some apply pitched caps, mixed with arsenic.

Herpes serpigo, or, according to the nomenclature of the late acute and liberal *Dr. Willan*, *Porrigo scutulator*, popularly termed the ring-worm of the scalp, is a different disease from scalded head (*Porrigo favosa*): they are both contagious, and sometimes give way to similar treatment; the former is, however, considered as a disease of warm climates, where it attacks different parts of the human body. About five and twenty years ago, *M. Bonnel*, a member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Montpellier, published a Memoir concerning the use of a new remedy "*contre les Dartes*," (ring-worm,) giving an account of several cases cured, by giving his patients, night and morning, for two months, a grain and a half of the extract of black Hellebore, twice a day, and by using a decoction of *hyosciamus* and *cicuta*, as a lotion.

In the Leeward Islands they give the patient genuine *Petroleum*, inwardly, as a sudorific;

* Sedum, that is, houseleek, though not of any note in the present practice, is thus directed by *Dr. Willis* to be taken in "*the running scab*," in which he includes "*ring-worm*," and all tetterous diseases.

Take leaves of great houseleek two handfuls, bruise and boil them in three pints of fresh milk, till it is turned to whey and curd, strain the liquor. The Dr. directs a pint of it to be taken twice a-day.

† An old medicine, which had long a place in Pharmacopœias, and is still retained in that of Stockholm. It is said to have been invented, with some others, by MUSA, who cured *Augustus*, when labouring under a weak habit of body, by cold bathing, and afterwards killed *Marcellus*, the Emperor's nephew, by the unskilful use of the same remedy.

‡ If on any emergency the following anecdote prove useful but to one of your numerous readers, I shall be happy in having introduced it to your pages.

Diemerbroeck says, "W. Simmons was melting a good quantity of rosin, upon a quick fire, which being too hot, the flame got hold of the kettle; as he was going to put out the flame, and cover the kettle with a pillow, unwarily he thrust his hand into the boiling rosin; the same misfortune happened to him who went to help him to put out the flame, so that both complained most grievously of the pain their hands were in. A present remedy was requisite, but having none at hand, I bethought myself of a whole bottle of ink, that I had in my study; this I poured forth into a pot, and bid them both plunge their hands into it, and for some time wash and foment, which when they had done for half an hour, the heat and pain ceased, nor did any blister arise, nor did they receive any damage by so terrible a scald."

The cook in a gentleman's family lately scalded her foot with boiling water; she was ordered to apply as a lotion, the contents of a bottle of ink; no inconvenience whatever ensued.

§ Bell-coomb is an unctuous matter taken from the sockets in which church bells swing. Some mothers, in and near London, procure it from Oxford; I have seen it fail in curing ring-worm of the head, but as it is sometimes useful in (*Herpes Zoster*) shingles, I take leave to mention a yet more efficacious ointment, which may easily be procured by all.

Take acetate of copper, finely powdered, two scruples. Simple ointment, two ounces. Mix well, and apply half a dram night and morning.

Zoster zona, or *Herpes exedens* of the præcordia, Dr. Swan tells us, has been conquered in fourteen days by mild diaphoretics, taken internally, and *oil of eggs* applied to the part affected.

a sudorific; and it is outwardly applied, blended with an equal proportion of liquor, or solution of potass. In some other parts of the West Indies, they cure by giving the patient nitric acid, and the outward application of lime juice. In the East Indies, when the ring-worm discharges a thin watery fluid of an acrid nature, which by its virulent properties extends the disease along the skin, we are informed by *Sir Everard Home*, that it is usual to apply vinegar saturated with borax.

The natives also employ the juice of some plants which is sold as a secret medicine; about twenty or thirty years ago it was made by an Hindoo doctor at Vizagapatam, and sold at the different presidencies in India. This medicine is of a very acrid nature, giving the patient excruciating pain, but removes the disease in a very short time.

For the cure of this distemper, which is extremely tormenting during the rainy season, and particularly affects Europeans, Dr. Freer, of the Bengal establishment, has since cured cases that had resisted the different preparations of lead, sulphur, and even mercury, by a decoction of a common shrub, the cassunda, (*Cassia sophera* of Linnæus,) in vinegar: an ounce of the fresh bark, roots, tops or flowers of the cassunda, cut small and boiled in a pint of good wine-vinegar, in an earthen vessel, to eight ounces. This vinegar, when cooled and strained, is to be kept for use in a glass bottle, well stopped. A dram or two of the vinegar, thus prepared, and applied to the parts affected two or three times a-day, washing with soap and water, and drying the parts with a towel previous to each application of the vinegar, is generally sufficient to remove the disorder. But the cassunda vinegar does not always prevent a return of the complaint the succeeding year; and sometimes cases do occur so obstinate and inveterate, as to be little affected by it.

How the Mothers of Britain may treat their offspring when attacked by this troublesome cutaneous affection, with safety and advantage, shall be the subject of another, but I trust a more concise communication.

Joseph Brown.

Queen's Head Lane, Islington,
December 31, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the medium of your publication, to inquire of your ingenious correspondents, where I can find a portrait of Somerville the poet, as there never has been one of him engraved.

In Lady Luxbrough's Letters to Shenstone, she says, "I return Mr. Somerville's picture (the poet); I think it very like Worledge's, and indeed like Mr. Somerville; but methinks it scarcely does him justice, as some of the least agreeable features in his face are rather too strongly marked, as under the eye, &c. and I think, as he was very fair, the pencil might be fainter; but upon the whole, had I not another of him I would not give this for a great sum."

Who was this Lady Luxbrough, who the preface to my book says was so well known?—and who was a Dr. Wall, who made designs for Hervey's Meditations?

London street. A. C. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* FEMALE *found on the* HIGH MOUNTAINS *of the* CANTON *of* VIEDESSOS.*

AT some leagues from the hamlet of Suc, at the foot of mount Calm, which has an elevation of more than 3000 yards, and bears on its front eternal ice and snow, a dark and silent valley presents one of those scenes which arrest and strike the mind of the observer in the vast amphitheatre of the Pyrenees. Numerous waterfalls, discharged from a lake on the heights, hurry down the side of the mountain, and are precipitated, in murmuring cataracts, into the midst of this dreadful chaos. A scanty vegetation, which marks the traces of their uncertain course, is the only mark of vegetable life which nature has suffered to exist within those bounds which she appears to have consigned to eternal sterility.

Some intrepid hunters having extended their search even into this formidable enclosure, were seized with astonishment on seeing, on an opposite cliff, a female figure entirely naked. This female appeared tall, her complexion was dark; a long head of hair, her only covering, was scattered over her shoulders; she stood erect on a jetting rock, which seemed suspended on precipices, the immense height of which this rock surmounted.

The hunters ran towards her; but seeing them the female took to flight, setting up at the same time the most frightful cries. Carried away by her terrors, she hurried down

* Translated from the Journal de l'Empire of the 17th of January, 1814.

down the declivity of the mountain, and soon escaped from the pursuit of the hunters, who would not venture on the dangers which that unsteady, and almost perpendicular, route presented to their sight.—The news of this wonderful discovery was carried to the hamlet of Suc. On the morrow, in the morning, a great number of shepherds advanced to the mountain, and concealing themselves behind the rocks, waited for the woman, and coming upon her by surprise, they seized her person. Clothes were immediately presented to her, which she rejected, and even tore with the greatest violence; it was not until they had succeeded in tying her hands that they could accomplish the clothing of her. She was conducted to the hamlet. This female seeing herself clothed with garments hateful to her, and forced from that dark recess, the gloomy melancholy of which seemed to give her pleasure, was seized with the most outrageous madness; her eyes, sparkling with fire, appeared to start from their orbits; her struggles became strong and convulsive; finally, she broke silence for the purpose of discharging, against those who surrounded her, threats pronounced with a strong voice, and in the supernatural tone of inspiration and enthusiasm.

When she arrived at the parsonage of Suc her fury still continued. The Curé, who is a clergyman much beloved, sweet, and persuasive, presented himself to her, offering her the words of peace and consolation. At once, by one of those quick transitions so common in disorders of the mind, the sinking of melancholy succeeded the explosion of frensy.

Her countenance became sad and silent; she spoke no longer, nor did she appear to see or hear any thing; one thought alone, which absorbed all her attention, made her indifferent to every surrounding object. That thought must of course be of a most sorrowful nature; involuntary tears and sighs, escaping from her oppressed heart, betrayed her anguish. At length she stopped, and fixed her looks, which for some time had been wandering, steadily on her garments; her limbs quiver, she falls on her knees, and in a voice interrupted with sighs, exclaims, "Good God! what will my unfortunate husband say?"

These words were followed by secret prayers, and by a long reverie. The tears, which she shed in abundance, gave her some relief; she became more calm, but remained indifferent to every thing. Victuals were offered to no purpose; questions repeated without receiving any answer; it might be said that she was seized with an absolute insensibility.

She spoke in the French language alone; her accent was pure; the manner in which she expressed herself during the access of her frensy announced that her mind had been cultivated; her figure, though lank and livid, appeared to have been once handsome, and still bore the impression of a noble rank, and of dignity.

It was by no means difficult to the good pastor to perceive that this woman was a stranger, that she did not belong to the class of common people, and that the melancholy in which she was sunk originated from no other cause than the weight of misfortunes. He conceived for the unfortunate woman the most lively interest, and lavished on her the most affectionate cares, which he had the misfortune to see that she rejected. Having placed her in the chamber where she was to repose for the night, he took the necessary precautions to prevent her escape. Those precautions were insufficient; on the morrow she had disappeared: the clothes which she wore were found not far from the place, torn to tatters.

She re-appeared some days afterwards on the summit of a rock, hitherto supposed inaccessible, except to eagles and to the chamois. Attempts to take her once more were multiplied, but were constantly unsuccesful; it was useless also to endeavour to discover her name and her country.

It was however generally believed, and some expressions which had escaped from the unfortunate woman strengthened that opinion, that she had married a Frenchman, whom revolutionary events had driven into Spain; she followed him into his exile;—that this couple having determined to return to their native country, arrived at the foot of the Pyrenees, where they met with those dangers which they were endeavouring to shun. Robbers attacked them—plundered them of every thing, to their very garments, and even raised their murderous hands against the husband's life. He perished; the unfortunate wife being obliged to witness the horror of that bloody scene, lost her reason, which sank under the weight of her affliction; she penetrated beyond Port Aurat, wandered along the savage summit of the Pyrenees, and with a heart broken, and a brain disordered, arrived at that formidable enclosure, whose imposing aspect stopt the wanderer's course. Entertained in these

places

places with the m[ost] sorrowful images, she was stopped th[er]e by that conformity she discovered between the disorder of nature in that spot, and that of her own soul; there she resolved to consign herself without reserve to inconsolable affliction, to suffer and to die alone and unknown in the bosom of nature, in the midst of that gloom, the awful furniture of which nature displays in those places.

She was sometimes observed to tear up the wild plants, to plunge into the lake, or descend into the torrent to seize the fish; but for the most part, she was seen in the attitude of reflection and of grief, and resembling a statue as immoveable as the rock upon which she stood.

The winter, nevertheless, was approaching; the snow which occupied the summits of the mountains was progressively advancing, and forcing into shelter the flocks and the shepherds; the heights were abandoned. The inhabitants and the pastor deplore the lot of the unfortunate unknown—"Ah! without doubt," say they, "she will be torn in pieces and devoured by beasts of prey; or if she could escape their murderous teeth, her frozen body, after yielding to the horrors of hunger, or the keen arrows of pinching cold, is buried under heaps of snow."

What was their astonishment when they saw her again on the return of the fine season, still naked, running along the accustomed heights! They looked upon this species of resurrection as a prodigy, the mystery of which they could not explain, and which they were eager to publish to the neighbouring districts.

M. Vorgnies, justice of the peace at Viedessos, was informed of it: this magistrate proceeded to the place. Through his care the unfortunate woman was again caught. He caused her to be clothed; he endeavoured to gain her confidence; made her take some crude undressed victuals; and endeavoured to draw from her the secret of her misfortunes. For a long time she opposed the most obstinate silence to those questions he put to her in the softest but most earnest manner; at length, when he asked her how it happened that the bears did not devour her, "The bears?" she replied; "they are my best friends—they kept me warm."

The bear of the Pyrenees is of a gentle nature—he spares the weak, and is terrible only to those who dare to provoke him. He retires at the approach of winter into a cavern, and passes some months buried in a kind of lethargic slumber.

Might it not be possible that this woman, impelled by cold to enter into that frightful habitation, kept herself warm during the rigour of winter by participating in the beds of the bears, which she, to all appearance, never quitted, but for the purpose of catching fish in the torrents, or gathering the fruit of the pine tree in the neighbouring forest?

Nevertheless, torments still more piercing than any she had yet endured were reserved for this unfortunate female. She was conducted to Foix, that she might enjoy in that place such assistance as the public compassion might supply. It is very possible that, if she had been placed in a situation suitably chosen, and entrusted to the care of a person of feeling and good sense, the gloomy vapours of melancholy which obscured her reason might have been dissipated.

But this unfortunate creature was pursued by her sad destiny. At first she was disposed of in the hospital, from which she was after a few days withdrawn, on the pretence that she disturbed the order of the place, and was conducted to an old strong castle, which at present is used as a prison. This habitation, built on an enormous rock, detached from the other mountains, and which, rising rapidly from the bottom of a valley, elevated three large Gothic towers to an immense height, is well adapted to excite ideas of fright and terror. As soon as the wretched creature saw herself shut up in this place, dark despair took possession of her; the access of her madness returned again, and she never ceased to make the walls of her prison re-echo her miserable lamentations.

A hard-hearted jailor, upon whom the unfortunate had no stronger claim of right than the criminal, for the purpose of getting rid of the uneasiness which her cries excited, conceived and executed the project of causing her to descend into another prison, humid and dark, formed by an excavation in the rock directly under one of the towers before-mentioned. He placed some water and coarse food before her, and, no longer concerned himself about paying her any attention.

Returning, after some days, to her prison, or (to speak more correctly) to that fosse where he had the barbarity to bury her alive—her, whose misfortunes the bears, more compassionate perhaps than he, had respected—he found her lifeless.

Such

Such was the tragical end of this unhappy female. We know in part only the long affliction which she underwent; but the tomb still conceals the secret of her name and birth, and the mournful cause of that deep and obstinate chagrin, the violent concussions of which overturned her reason.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME degree of interest has been excited in the literary world by the *Œdipus Judaicus* of Sir William Drummond; that interest has been increased, if not wholly caused, by the circumstance of its being printed for private distribution only: like the concealed science of the ancients, of which Sir W. is so fond, his work has derived importance from its obscurity; seen in the open day, the latter would, I believe, prove as harmless as the former was probably vague and unimportant.

I shall not enter into a controversy upon the principles of this work, but merely, as a literary curiosity, submit to your readers a brief epitome and abstract of a volume which will probably fall into but few of their hands.

It is a handsomely printed octavo volume, of nearly five hundred pages. In a preface of twenty-two pages, the author unfolds the plan and intention of the work; that intention is, as he professes, to explain the Jewish Scriptures, and restore them to their original meaning; this meaning, he contends, must be figurative, because the literal sense is frequently absurd. The fact is, that the work is an attack upon the Jewish revelation, intending to prove, not merely that such a revelation never took place, but that it was never intended by the writers of the *Pentateuch*, &c. to be believed as having taken place. Those writings are, it seems, merely allegorical records of science, principally relative to astronomy, which, under the guise and outward form of historical narration, were perfectly understood by the learned, but mistook for that which they merely professed to be by the uninitiated of antiquity, and the whole of the Jewish and Christian world of modern times. To solve these difficulties, and explain the riddle which has so long been concealed from the ignorant multitude, Sir W. Drummond now comes forward, the *Œdipus Judaicus*, the resolver of the Jewish enigma! the answerer and expounder of the Hebrew Sphinx!

"I pretend (says Sir W. D. preface, page ii,) that the ancient Jews, like other nations of antiquity, had their esoteric (inward), and their exoteric (outward) doctrines; they concealed the former under innumerable types and symbols, the meaning of which is generally unknown among their descendants. It is the object of my book to explain the hidden sense of many passages in the Hebrew Scriptures."

In another place he says—"I recollect that Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians; and I expect to find traces of that wisdom in his works. The learned among the ancient Egyptians were pure theists, as Cudworth has proved. They were deeply skilled in the sciences; but they carefully concealed their mysterious learning under innumerable symbols and allegories. May we not look then for the same thing in the writings which are ascribed to the Jewish law-giver? It is what I have done, and I submit to the judgment of a few individuals,* the result of my researches."—xxi.

The body of the work consists of six dissertations, the subject of each of which is a certain portion of the Jewish Scriptures, adduced by the author in confirmation of his hypothesis, that those writings are not, as on the face of them they appear to be, the historical and other records of the Jewish people, *incidentally* referring to and describing a series of revelations from God to man, but that they contain in fact the scientific and astronomical knowledge; the *esoteric* learning of that people. This mode of undermining the credit of the Jewish and Christian writings, is by no means a novel one; the idea would appear originally borrowed from the *Œdipus Egyptiacus*, of the learned and laborious *Kircher*. Volney, in his "*Ruins*," regards *Jesus* as an emblem of the sun, and considers the writings of the New Testament as containing concealed records of the worship of that luminary; an equally celebrated French writer, *Dupuis*, in his *Origine de tous les Cultes*, considers the writings of both the Old and New Testament as merely allegorical, that the characters of neither of them

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* The actual degree of publicity which the thing has attained, together with the nature of the attack on revelation, the affected privacy of which only encreases, instead of lessening the danger, by exciting a curiosity about the thing, which its intrinsic value would never produce, fully justifies the publicity here given.

them had a real existence, and that at once the twelve tribes, and the twelve apostles, existed only in the twelve signs of the zodiac. This, if I may so express myself, is the *religious system* of Sir W. Drummond, as promulgated in the Œdipus Judaicus; and you will observe, that he adopts it in order to avoid what he considers the absurdities of the common system of belief; he disdains, like the vulgar, to be credulous; he only believes upon evidence, and has freed himself from the trammels of superstition.

The first dissertation professes to explain the 49th chapter of Genesis, containing Jacob's blessing of his twelve sons; this is deemed by the author to be wholly astronomical, even at this day; (he says) the three great stars in Orion, are called *Jacob's staff*; and the milky-way is familiarly termed, *Jacob's ladder*. Jacob, in short, is an astrologer; and as "he lived in times when mankind were almost universally addicted to astrology, it was extremely natural that he should typify the future fortunes of his family, by allusions to the celestial bodies." The twelve sons of Jacob, we have seen, are the signs of the zodiac: the author goes on from the supposed allegorical words of Jacob, to discover the individual sign represented by each of the brethren; a few instances will suffice as a specimen of the book, and of the system.

"*Reuben, thou art my first-born, &c.* According to Aben Ezra, (says Sir W. Drummond,) the figure of a man was painted on the ensign of Reuben, and this man is supposed by *Kircher* to have been *Aquarius*. In fact, we find that Jacob calls Reuben *his first-born, the beginning of his strength, &c.* and these epithets apply very well to the sun in the *commencement* of his course, after he has passed the winter solstice. The sign of *Aquarius* is typified by a man with a pitcher, whence he pours forth water. Reuben is said to be *unstable as water*. It is then remarked, *that he shall not excel, because he went up to his father's bed*, and we are thus reminded that he had lain with *Bilhah*. The oriental astronomers, and, among others, Ulug Beig, still designate a remarkable asterism in the sign of *Aquarius*, by the name of *Bula*, or Bulha."

This may be taken not only as a fair, but a favourable specimen of the system and the mode of argument of the author; the sign *Cancer* is attributed to *Issacher*, because he is called *a strong ass*; and "in Cancer, (says Dupuis) we find some stars called *les ânes*." *Zebulon* is *Sagittarius*, because it is said, *his border shall be upon Zidon*; and the Hebrew *tsidon* may be rendered *the great hunter*. *Dan* is the *Scorpion*, for it is declared, *he shall be a serpent by the way*; and the head of the scorpion's ascending with the heels of the constellation *Centaur* is supposed typified by the words, *he biteth the horses heels*.

Sir W. Drummond appears to have collected together, with considerable industry, all the ancient planispheres and zodiacs which have come down to us; he has also obtained vocabularies of the Hebrew, the Chaldaic, the Syriac, and other ancient languages. With these materials in the one hand, he takes the 49th chapter of Genesis in the other, and seeks, in some one of the languages, for an astronomical sense to the words of the Jewish historian; in some instances he has been successful, or rather, I should say, ingenious; content, however, with believing these things himself, he very properly does not wish to force them upon others, candidly observing, "the reader will consider these things, and then judge for himself."

Briefly as to the subjects of the remaining dissertations. The second discusses the relation in the 14th chapter of Genesis, of the wars of the nations of Canaan, previous to the occupation by the Jews. This Sir W. regards as referring to the errors and consequent reformation of the calendar. The Egyptians calculated only 360 days to the solar year; the five days omitted are the five rebel kings of the Jewish allegory; the four kings who oppose them are the four seasons, or compleat year. The troubles and the combats which are related, typify the confusion, and the encounters among the heavenly bodies arising from this miscalculation. *Lot* is the *moon*; *Abraham* the *sun*; and *Chedorlaomer, King of Elam*, is the *ecliptic*, because his name has been rendered by Jonathan, in his Targum, "*This is the ligament revolving itself round the sheaves*;" and Sir W. Drummond "thinks it highly probable, that the signs of the zodiac were compared with corn bound with sheaves."

The third dissertation examines the Tabernacle and the Temple, in the "lintels, curtains, fringes, rings, tongs, tables, dishes, bowls, spoons, and candlesticks," of which Sir W. Drummond discovers scientific knowledge and astronomical allusion.

The

The fourth dissertation is taken up with the supposed entrance of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, as related in the book of Joshua. Sir W. D. discovers in this book a confutation of the doctrine of Isabaism, or the worship of the stars, and other errors common among the Egyptians.

The fifth is "a sketch of a commentary on the book of Judges." Samson is the sun; "he had (it appears) seven locks, and these answer, in number at least, to the seven planets;" towards the end, Sir W. adds, "As I write for scholars, hints are sufficient; and therefore I leave them to fill up the canvass, where my sketches are unfinished."

The sixth is "a short dissertation concerning the Paschal Lamb," which is to be "considered as a memorial of the transit, (or passover,) of the equinoxial sun, from the sign of the *bull* to that of the *ram*, or lamb."

You have here, Sir, a brief abstract, or rather perhaps detached specimens of a very learned and elaborate performance; whether yourself or your readers are likely to be convinced by it, and to become converts to the faith, I cannot of course determine; for my own part, like Sir W. Drummond, I am an avowed and strong enemy to a blind credulity in matters of religious faith. The question between him and his opponents, the believers in the *literal* acceptation of the Scriptures, simply is, which system is the most probable? On which side does the evidence rest; for the *literal* acceptation, as generally received; or the *figurative* rendering, as maintained in the *Œdipus Judaicus*? To aid in solving this question, it might be well to remember, that bigotry, fanaticism, and superstition, are by no means necessarily confined to the believer in revelation.

There are few things more interesting to the observing mind, than the various modes of acceptation in which the Scriptures have been regarded: the fanatic will tell you, they are holy and infallible, the revealed word of God; the sceptic, that they are mere imposture, fabricated by designing individuals; and both will join sometimes, though from different motives, in conferring on them a figurative meaning. It would be unbecoming in me to fill your Magazine with theological discussion; as a mere matter, however, of philosophical speculation, permit me to suggest an idea with regard to the nature of the Scriptures, which, although consistent with plain common sense, and lying on the very surface of the matter, appears either known to few, or at least very generally disregarded. The Scriptures then, I would say, are not a revelation, written by the finger of God, but the *history* of a revelation composed by fallible men. That the Deity empowered Moses to deliver the children of Israel from their captivity, I firmly believe; but that the historical records of the Jewish people, in which that fact among others is mentioned, should be the work of inspiration, by no means necessarily follows. Paul was called to teach the sublime and enlightened religion of Jesus to the gentile world; but when certain errors in the church of Corinth called for those valuable letters, (*epistles*) which have come down to us, plain common sense, without the aid of inspiration, was sufficient for their correction. Not one of the many histories, poems, and other books, which form our "*bible*," (with exception to the book of Revelations,) lays any *claim* to inspiration; why then should we gratuitously confer it on them?

Should this abstract of the *Œdipus Judaicus*, with the few remarks affixed to it, prove interesting to your readers, I shall be amply repaid the trouble of making them.

DELTA.

March 14, 1814.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between* DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts, and* MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c.*

(*Continued from Page* 142 *of the present Volume.*)

LETTER XXXI.

Mr. Richardson to the Rev. Dr. Young.

Nov. 19, 1747.

IT was an infelicity to me that I was not able to wait on you at your Wellwyn. One part of the time I could have made the excursion, then I must needs wait for other people. I have a very great fault in being will-less. But I will begin, however late, to be will-full, and to snatch my

my opportunities as they offer. What contentions, what disputes, have I involved myself in with my poor Clarissa, through my own diffidence, and for want of a will! I wish I had never consulted any body but Dr. Young, who so kindly vouchsafed me his ear, and sometimes his opinion. Two volumes will attend your commands, whenever you please to give me your direction for sending them. I think I shall publish in about a fortnight.

Miss Lee may venture (if you and she have patience) to read these two to you. But Lovelace afterwards is so vile a fellow, that if I publish any more I don't know (so much have some hypercritics put me out of conceit with my work) whether she, of whose delicacy I have the highest opinion, can see it as from you or me.—And yet I hope, at worst, there will be nothing either in the language or sentiments that may be so very censurable, as may be found in the works of some very high names, who have, uncalled for by their subjects, given us specimens of their wit, at the expence of their modesty, and even of common decency. Nay, sometimes to the dishonour of human nature.

ANSWER.

Wellwyn, Nov. 24, 1747.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your kind present! My impatience sends for it by the bearer. Your humble servant Miss Lee is in haste to read it, and I am all ear. Be not concerned about Lovelace. 'Tis the likeness, not the morality of a character we call for. A sign-post angel can by no means come into competition with the devils of Michael Angelo. Wishing you as much health as fame, I am,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER XXXII.

Dear Sir, *April* 30, 1748.

I received the favour of your books, for which I thank you much. I have not yet read them. When I have you shall hear further from, dear sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

My love and service to all yours.

P.S. Since I writ the above I have read your two volumes through; and am much pleased, nor less surprized, at the many alterations you have made for the better. Clarissa has put Pamela's nose out of joint. I am almost out of heart as to my hopes of seeing you at Wellwyn. If you let this summer slip, I shall be quite so. But the same regard that makes me wish you here makes me cautious of pressing. We need not press but for what is against inclination. And to see you here with your inclinations is what must give the satisfaction I desire. If you should find yourself in the humour for Hertfordshire air, I flatter myself Mr. Grover would bear you company, to whom my love and service.

LETTER XXXIII.

On reading Clarissa.

Dear Sir,

I have read or heard Clarissa thrice, and the last kiss was the sweetest. I will venture to say that they who read it but once will like it least. From the lazy therefore, however well qualified to judge, you must not expect your due.

No novelist before you ever aimed so much at instruction, and your execution is as happy as your aim is good. It will be owing to the folly or guilt of their parents if all the female youth of our age go not to school to Clariss. Miss Lee is entered already, and hopes, from your kind partiality, that you will place her in the middle class. She pays you her sincere thanks and best wishes. Go on and prosper, and enjoy, and, as generous as your heart is, be not content to make every body happy but yourself, particularly, Dear Sir,

Your affectionate humble servant and admirer,

E. YOUNG.

My love and service to your Clarissa's fire-side. May they all live to be fair comments on their father's work!

Please to accept one of the bound volumes of Night Thoughts from Mr. Hawkins.

LETTER XXXIV.

London, Jan. 1, 1750.

Accept, Reverend and dear sir, with the wishes of many happy new years, the accompanying little piece.* It is strictly true that I had no intention of printing it. But reading it to a little assembly of female friends one Sunday night, one of whom was labouring under some distresses of mind, they were all so earnest with me to print it, that person in particular who is my wife's sister, that I could not resist their entreaties; and, as they were all great admirers of Clarissa, I thought I could not do better than, by historical connexion to the piece, point the

* Clarissa's Meditations; a little piece, hitherto (July 30, 1758,) unpublished.

the use of them in a distress so great as my heroine's is represented to be.

I have printed but a small number. Your approbation, or the contrary, will give me courage to diffuse it, or to confine it to the few hands for which it was designed; notwithstanding the booksellers' names in the title page.

Mrs. Hallowes will accept of that in which I have written her name, to whom I wish all happiness, in which I am sure is included yours. I am, Sir,

Your affectionate and faithful humble servant,

S. Richardson.

Mr. Millar has your orders about the new edition of the Night Thoughts. He withholds publication, I believe, because the octavo edition is not all sold.

LETTER XXXV.

Wellwyn, Jan. 7, 1749.

Dear Sir,

I thank you much for your very valuable present, and advise, desire, and press you to publish it, for the sake of all the afflicted, to whom it will be the richest cordial; and also for the sake of the profane, to whom it may be the greatest charity; for many may be tempted to read the glorious word of God when thus taken out of their Bible, who are fools enough never to read it, in it; and thus, in time, by your pious stratagem, may become proselytes to common sense and their own welfare.

Nor do I only press you to publish it, but also to insert it in your next edition of Clarissa; for now her character is established, your reason for not inserting it at first ceases. And it will much add to the verisimilitude, and pathos, and sublimity of the work; the first of which is the chief point in all fictitious composition, and the two last are the chief excellence of almost all composition whatever. With the most cordial prayer for the welfare of you and yours, I am,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate admirer,

E. Young.

LETTER XXXVI.

Dear Sir, *Feb.* 9, 1748-9.

The inclosed is for Mrs. Delany; but she lets me not know in her letter where she lives. I believe you know, and therefore I beg the favour of you to seal and direct it. You, I remember, desired me to write to you my opinion of Clarissa. Therefore I leave the inclosed open, and there you may read it. And if my heart lay open before you, you would find that letter a true transcript of it. Pray my love and service to Mrs. Richardson, and her little Clarissas. I am,

Dear Sir,

Your truly affectionate and obliged humble servant,

E. Young.

LETTER XXXVII.

My dear Sir, *May* 24, 1749.

Most modern writers are mere *remembrancers*; they give you no new lights, only kindly put you in mind of what you knew before. Some may be considered as *news writers*, they amuse you (if not instruct) by their novelty; and the degree of credit you will afford them is at your own discretion. In this last view I recommend my friend Dr. Hartley. I neither approve, nor indeed understand, the whole, but there are parts I am fond of: particularly his proofs of the truth of Christianity; and the reasons he gives for the probably approaching ruin of these western kingdoms. But this by the by.

I heartily wish the diet drink may succeed to your expectation. I bless God I am well; and am very sorry to hear of your nervous symptoms increased: too great application hurts you. I wish you could bear being idle; but that I fear would be a harder task to you than your table of contents, which I long to see. Next month I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at N. End; for I am covetous of a demand on you for your company at Wellwyn; where you will find a lover of your virtues, and an admirer of your talents, in, Dear Sir,

Your truly affectionate humble servant,

E. Young.

LETTER XXXVIII.

Dear Sir, *July* 9, 1749.

I have more reason to be sensible of the flight of time than you; however you cannot but be sensible that summers last not for ever. I should think myself happy in an opportunity of conversing with you, for serious minds are but rare. When you will give me that opportunity I cannot tell; but the sooner the kinder. Make the performance of your promise as agreeable to your own humour as you can. Let me know the time, and I will meet you with a post-chaise at Barnet, and snatch you to this place. I have just read a book published by Mr. Millar, *Deism revealed*, which I think excellent.

Perhaps

Perhaps Mr. Millar might not be unwilling to come down with you; I should be very glad to see him, or any other friend of yours. Peace be within your walls, and Paradise within your breast. I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged and truly affectionate humble servant,

E. Young.

My love and service to all that is dear to you.

LETTER XXXIX.

September 9, 1749.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

On reprinting your Night Thoughts, in 1 vol. 12mo. which I am desirous to put to press myself, in hopes that it will not be the less correct for it, I find that the preface to the fourth night is temporary. I imagine you will make some little alteration in the latter part of it, as it leaves the reader doubtful whether you will proceed with the excellent work, when the whole is before him complete.

Be pleased to give me your orders on this head.

Poor Mr. Grover!—You have doubtless read in the paper that poor Mr. Grover is no more; a violent, a malignant fever, brought on by an obliging over-heating walk to Ember Court, and to carelessness of himself when hot and fatigued, the occasion. He will be greatly missed by a whole House of Commons. It was not easy to find out so much as one half of his merits. I knew not of his illness till he was in danger. I have all his very greatly disordered affairs likely to be upon me. He was the support of a maiden sister, as he had been of a decayed father, mother, and family. I have got her (a worthy creature) to N. End to my good wife. He was too much regardless of money to leave her very happy in that particular. I am endeavouring to get those who valued him to be kind to her.

Have you with you yet your dear friend, whom you mentioned to me in the chariot, as we went to Sir Jeremy's?—Let me be intitled to your joint prayers, if so. If not, forget me not in yours.

Be pleased, with my cordial respects, to thank good Mrs. Hallowes for her kind acceptance of my poor Clarissa. Mine also to Mrs. Ward, if with you; and to Mrs. Heysham, and your bachelor friend at next door.

The hospitable reception I and my departed friend met with (for your sake) at Sir Jeremy's, deserves my grateful ac[knowledgmen]ts to the two ladies, and the g[ood B]aronet. I am,

Dear and Rev. Sir,

Your faithful and obliged servant,

S. Richardson.

Pray, sir, forget not, if you have opportunity, to put me right with her grace of Portland. I should despise myself were I capable of the behaviour with respect to Mrs. Lambert, that I have been accused of. I would not lie under such an imputation (as, unknown to myself, for a long time I lay under), if I could help it, from the Duchess of Portland, above all the persons in the world; and this I say respecting rather the good woman than the duchess. The true friendship that all mine, as well as myself, bore to Miss Parsons, would have required, if she had had any favour for us, equal to the love we disinterestedly bore her, and still bear her, that she should have given me an opportunity to clear myself, and not left me to wonder at, and my wife to regret the loss of her friendship. My heart is too big, obscure man as I am, to expostulate on this occasion with a lady whom I looked upon as one of my own children. It would not be so big did I not know that it was incapable of deserving either her anger or her long silence. Could I know the asperser, I would keep the secret, if made one; only guard against the man in future.

Pray, sir, inform me of the situation of poor Miss Cole. I loved her as cordially as I loved Miss Parsons. If I could add to her happiness in any way it would increase my own. The good duchess will be able to inform you of all that relates to her, I dare say. You see, sir, that I presume you have not seen her grace yet, on her return from Walbeck.

LETTER XL.

September 10, 1749.

My Dear Sir,

Accept my various thanks for your late company, for Gideon, for Clarissa, (to Mrs. H.) and for the hopes Shotbolt gives me of seeing you again before I die. Did you know how much pleasure it would give me, I should see you soon. But not with our late friend. How was I struck at the news! If the vigour of life falls, why am I still alive? Neither you nor Solomon can tell. Pray let me know how your poor little sufferer does. I feel for her, and for you. How do you do yourself? Let me know. The pains we feel for others is the price we pay for those pleasures, the bare prospect of which

which supported so glori... ...la-rissa in her last extremes. ...y love and service to all, dear sir, most yours,

E. Young.

P. S. Since the above was written, I received the favour of your's. I thank your kind care for the next edition of Night Thoughts; the preface you mention may be entirely omitted. I'm sorry for poor Grover's sister; accept the five guineas I send by Shotbolt. My dear Ely friend is not yet come. Let us, dear Sir, mutually exchange our prayers. Mrs. Heysham, Ward, and Hallowes, (all three) acknowledge your favour, and are much yours.— When I go to Gubbins, I will do your grateful heart full justice there. The duchess is not yet returned; I will talk with her at large. And then you shall hear from me again. In the mean time be not so very anxious about it; leave such disturbance to the guilty.

LANSDOWNIANA.

[It is well known that the late William, Marquis of Lansdowne, employed part of his active life in collecting MSS. and Papers illustrative of English History, and that after his death they were brought to the hammer, and the greater part of them purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, at a cost of upwards of 6000l. We here present our readers with some specimens of their contents, and purpose to repeat a similar article two or three times per annum, till we have extracted the essence of the 1000 volumes of which they consist.]

X.

Letter from Mr. Geo. Vertue to Mr. Christian, concerning Milton's Picture.

Mr. Christian,

PRAY inform my Lord Harley that I have on Thursday last seen the daughter of Milton the poet. I carried with me two or three different prints of Milton's picture, which she immediately knew to be like her father, and told me her mother-in-law (if living in Cheshire) had two pictures of him, one when he was a school-boy, and the other when about twenty; she knew of no other picture of him, because she was many years in Ireland, both before and after his death; she was the youngest of Milton's daughters by his first wife, and was taught to read to her father several languages.

Mr. Addison was desirous to see her once, and desired she would bring with her testimonials of her being Milton's daughter. But as soon as she came into the room he told her she needed none, her face having much of the likeness of the picture he had seen of him.

For my part I find the features of her face very much like the prints. I shewed her the painting I have to engrave, which she believes not to be her father's picture, it being of a brown complexion and black hair, and curled lock; on the contrary he was of a fair complexion, a little red in his cheeks, and light-brown lanck hair.

I desire you would acquaint Mr. Pryor, I was so unfortunate to wait on him on Thursday morning last, just after he was gone out of town; it was with this intent, to enquire of him if he remembers a picture of Milton in the late Lord Dorset's collection, as I am told this was, or if he can inform me how I shall enquire or know the truth of this affair. I should be much obliged to him, being very willing to have all the certainty on those accounts before I begin to engrave the plate, that it may be the more satisfactory to the public, as well as to myself.

The sooner you can communicate this the better, because I have to resolve, which I can't well do till I have an answer.

Your friend to command,

George Vertue.

London, Aug. 12, 1721.

To Mr. Charles Christian.

XI.

A Memorial of those Things which are so natural and peculiarly to be converted to the sole Maintenance of his Majesty's own Estate, as they cannot be reserved for his Liberality without extreme Prejudice.

1. Lands in fee simple, or in fee farme, now in the crown, either in possession or interest at this present.
2. Leases in reversion.
3. Customs, or abatements of customs.
4. Impositions.
5. Licenses for prohibited commodities, specially of leather, ordnance, wool, victuall, munition, &c.
6. Monopolies, and all forfeitures, penalties, fines, issues, and amercements, in the king's court, except those ensuing reserved for liberality.
7. Pensions in possession, reversion, or exchange, as one life for another.
8. Giftes of timber wood.
9. Assureties and Purprestures.
10. Defective titles—entailed lands.
11. Drowned or surrounded estates recovered from the sea.

Things fit for Liberality.

Lands or goods of any that shall be hereafter attainted of treason under the degree of nobility.

The like of murther, or felonies, or any such escheats by recusants, except those who make up the 9000l. now yearly paid into the king's coffers, and others who, upon that being decayed, shall supply the same.

Dispensations, pardons, protections, liberties, licences, letters, and commissions of favour, mortmains, and whatsoever else, new inventions of gain, not repugnant to the law nor burthensome to the subject.

Offices of honour and profit.

Custody of houses, forts, parks, or chases, or walks in chases or forests.—Vol. 149.

XII.

Copy of Lord Bacon's Letter to the House of Lords, upon the Complaint of Bribery against him; with a Satire on it.

My very good lords,

I humbly pray your lordships all to make a favourable and true construction of my absence. It is no feigning nor fainting, but sickness both of my heart and my back, though joined with that comfort of mind that persuadeth me I am not far from heaven, whereof I feel the first fruits. And because, whether I live or die, I would be glad to preserve my honour and fame as far as I am worthy, hearing that some complaints of base bribery are come before your lordships, my requests unto your lordships are, first, that you will maintain me in your good opinion without prejudice until my cause be heard. Secondly, in regard that I have sequestered my mind, in great part, from worldly matters, thinking of my account and answer in a higher court; your lordships would give me some convenient time, according to the course of other courts, to advise with my counsell, and make answer, wherein nevertheless my counsell's part will be the least, for I shall not, by the grace of God, trick up an innocency with cavillations, but plainly and ingenuously, as your lordships know my manner is, declare what I know or remember. Thirdly, that according to the course of justice I may be allowed to except the witnesses brought against me, and to move questions to your lordships for their cross-examination, and likewise to produce my own witnesses for discovering of the truth. And lastly, if there come any more petitions of like nature, that your lordships would be pleased not to take any prejudice or apprehension of any number or muster of them, especially against a judge that makes 2000 decrees and orders in a year (not to speak of the causes that have been taken for hunting out complaints against me), but that I may answer them according to the rules of justice, severally and respectively. These requests I hope appear to your lordships no other than justice. And so thinking myself happy to have so noble peers and reverend prelates to discern of my cause, and desiring no privilege of greatness for subterfuge of guiltness, but meaning (as I said) to deal fairly and plainly with your lordships, and put myself upon your honour and favours, I pray God to bless your councells and persons, and rest,

Your lordships' humble servant,

FR. ST. ALBANS EARL.

To the Right Honourable his very good Lords, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in the Upper House of Parliament assembled.

SATIRE.

Great Verulam is very lame, the gout of go-out feeling,
He humbly begs the crutch of state, with falling sickness reeling,
Diseas'd, displeas'd, grieves sore to see that state by fate should perish,
Unhappy that no hap can cure, nor high protection cherish;
Yet cannot I but marvel much at this incommon reason,
That Bacon should neglected be when it is most in season;
Perhaps the game of buck hath villify'd the boar,
Or else his crescent are in war that he can hunt no more;
Be it what it will, the relative your antecedent moving,
Declines a case accusative, the dative too much loving;
Young this grief will mak[illegible], for care with youth ill matches,
Sorrow makes Mutas mute, that Ratcheus under hatches,
Bushel wants by half-a-peck the measure of such tears,
Because his lords, as mak[illegible]s the buttons that he wears;
Though Edney be cashier'd, grief moves him to compassion,
To think how suddenly is turn'd the wheel of his ambition;
Had Butler liv'd, he had vex'd and griev'd this dismal day to see
The hogshead that so late was broach'd to run so near the lee;
Fletcher may go feather bolts for such as quickly shoot them;
Now Cockin's comb is cut a man may soon confute them.

The

The Red-rose-house lamenteth much tha.
this unhappy day
Should bring this fall of leaf in March before
the spring in May.
Albones much condoles the loss of this great
viscount's charter,
Who suffering for his conscience sake is
turn'd FRANCISCAN MARTIR.

XIII.

A Curious Advertisement (printed).

To all persons whome these presents may concern, of what estate and degree soever.

No man may arrogate to himself the name and title of a perfect and absolute surveyor of castles, manors, lands, and tenements, unless he be able in true form, measure, quantity, and proportion, to plat the same in their particulars, *ad infinitum*, and thereupon to retrieve and beat out all decayed, concealed, and hidden parcels thereof, fitting the same to their evidence, how ancient soever; although blemished, obliterate, and very much worne; besides the quickening and receiving of rents, customes, liberties, privileges, &c. thereunto belonging; with perfect knowledge of customary tenures, and titles of all sorts; framing entries accordingly, together with good and commendable penmanship, as well for the plat as booke from the same. And for that more abuse in concealment, incroachments, &c. hath beene offered in these last 100 years than in 500 before, and that many do now refuse (as more hereafter will) to pay their rents and duties, otherwise than on the Meereshead, (their lands and tenements first singled out, and set forth unto them, *metis et bundis*,) I may not terme him so much as a surveyor that performeth not these difficulties, and such like incident to survey.

By Radulph Agas, of Stoke, next Nayland, in S[illegible].

Practised in survey more than 40 years.

Vol. 163.

XIV.

A Note of the Yearly Value of the Benevolences granted by the Clergie to her Majesty, anno 1587, *Reginæ Elizabethæ* xxiv.

	£	s.	d.
The Benevolence of the Diocese of Exeter for the first payment	479	0	0
Of the Diocese of Winton (Winchester)	345	17	0
Of Litchfield and Coventrie	171	17	0
— Bath and Wells	263	7	10
— Bangor	59	9	4
— Canterbury	268	18	0
— Worcester	257	4	0
Of Lincoln	650	11	0
— Oxford	79	2	8
— Peterborough	200	4	0
— Norwich	454	4	0
— Ely	65	12	0
— Hereford	136	0	0
— St. Davids	95	12	8
— Llandaff	46	12	0
— St. Asaph	65	17	0
— Rochester	90	12	0
— Sarum	336	0	0
— Chichester	160	0	0
— London	340	0	0
— Yorke	380	16	0
— Gloucester	249	18	0
— Bristol	159	4	0
— Durham	256	19	0
— Chester	185	18	0
— Carlisle	0	0	0

XV.

Rewards offered by King James I. for bringing Arrears into the Treasury.

1. Whoever shall bring by his diligence any debt into our receipt of Westminster, due from the first year of King Edward VI. upwards, shall have two parts thereof to his own use, for his pains, and towards his charge.

2. Whoever shall bring by his diligence any debt, not extant upon record, into our receipt of Westminster, due from the 30 of the late Queen Elizabeth, upward, to the first of King Edward VI. he shall be allowed a moitie towards his travaile and charge.

3. Whosoever shall bring by his diligence any debt due upon record in or before 30 Elizabeth, into the receipt, for the recovery whereof no process hath been awarded since the said 30 yeare of the said late Queen Elizabeth, he shall be allowed one moitie thereof for his travaile and charges.

4. Whosoever shall bring by his diligence, into the receipt of Westminster, any debt for which process hath gone out at any time since 30 of the late Queen Elizabeth till this day, and nothing levied thereupon, he shall have one moitie thereof for his paines and charges.

5. Whosoever shall discover, and bring into our receipt, any forfeiture concealed by any informer, heretofore by agreement with the partie offending, and not notifying the same to the court where the first information was entered, shall have the moitie thereof for his paines and charges.

6. Whosoever shall discover and bring proof of any wilful concealment done by any sheriff, under-sheriff, bailiff, or like officer,

officer, in omitting the seizure of goods or lands, for the seizure whereof they have had sufficient warrant out of our court, he shall be rewarded with the moitie of whatsoever fine shall be enforced upon the said offender.

Provided always that no suitor or undertaker, in any of these kindes aforesaid, shall reape any benefit by any grant of these debts, unless he bring the same to perfection within the space of two years.

Vol. 149.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

EUCHARIST.

TECLA, an Abyssinian monk, in an account of the ritual of his church communicated to the jesuit missionaries, says, that they celebrate monthly love-feasts with leavened bread; and on the Thursday before Easter, celebrate with unleavened bread an annual sacrament, when they communicate in both kinds, and receive the eucharist standing. This is the closest imitation of the original rite preserved in any christian church.

The same writer also describes the annual baptism of the adult Abyssinians.

DRAMAS.

The French have some tragedies in one act, after which they perform a comedy in five acts. Such is Thamire, such is Arcagambis, and several more. There are reasons for which a revival of this practice is occasionally desirable. Tragedies of the last age, full of tedious love-scenes, could be shortened into permanent fore-pieces; and thus all that is really of value in a play, formerly successful, could be preserved for posterity. Many a work of art distilled to its essential beauties would keep, which putrifies in its dilute state.

LAPIDARY STYLE OF THE AMERICANS.

A man, who signed himself Senex, and who was a German, or from German descent, but who was only known as a resident in Pennsylvania, established himself at Brooklyn, on Long Island, as a water-doctor. He prescribed gratis, and many hundred people applied to him for relief: he seldom saw his patients, except the case was desperate; the usual method was, for the patient to mention the age and the complaint to the doctor's clerk; those items were written on the label attached to the phial. The man who was the cause of this epitaph, arrived at the doctor's house in a waggon, but in such a wretched state that he requested the doctor would help him up stairs: this he refused, on the plea that he received no in-patients; the poor man, however, exhibited such symptoms of bodily pain, that the doctor helped him up stairs; he laid him on his bed, but the position was so painful that he was afterwards removed to a chair; the doctor then ran down stairs for an assistant, and when he returned, the poor man was prostrate on the floor, and dead. This mournful event afflicted the humane doctor; and, by his order, the grave-stone, from which the following epitaph is faithfully transcribed, was erected at the expence of seventy dollars:—

In
the mournful
instances of
human frailty,
concording to demonstrate
the destiny; also, as a baneful
occurrence of both, and of an unshaken resolution, and usual disappointment: here lies the no more animated and wasting remains of Apolos Nicoll, born in Smith Town, April 11, 1776. The 14th of the same month, 1811, departed and delivered up to the elementary menstruum of dissolution, nought, resurrection, and ascension. Conspicuous example of an unavoidable fate; who, after having been tired of experiencing eight months of various diseases, in expectation to find alleviation to his painful existence, started in quest of relief; and firm in his resolution, notwithstanding an inconsiderable distance, contended three weeks in the road against the progressive obstacles of his perilous situation, opposing his design, to reach a dwelling, which his delusive confidence had flattered himself to find alleviance, the end of his distress, and complicated misery, but unfortunately found the one of his days accelerated by his bold attempt, and both his dropsical state, and the strenuous motion of the last vehicle which conveyed him to the one by whom he eagerly expected to be alleviated, and receive his existence prolongation: but vain hope! soon aborted! subject likewise to asthmatical affection by a sudden violent paroxysm, effect of the combusted system stimulating the accumulated aqueous mass out of its recess, and which completely obstructing the airy passage, speedily produced suffocation, and that fatally; this incident terminate

minated the earthly career, in putting a period to the painful life of the suffering venturing afflicted; sorrowful consequence which insuperably has condemned the one he so inconsiderately intrusted with his corporeal repair, to become of his disaster passive spectator, instead of a desirous benefactor; pre-determined in the witness, which initially and peremptorily was to sustain the view of such sinister catastrophe, the inexorable parthees manifested to only have afforded to their destined victim enough of vital faculty, for reaching the spot where upon the minutest residue of the last hour was to be exhausted, and for implacably having after the fatal final thread cut off. To memorise such a dismal event, the concern it has caused to the unaccustomed beholder, may this cold stone, relating the particulars, be of a consolatory nature for the surviving consort and relatives of the deceased, and help them to be in their privation, resigned to the unalterable supreme will, and with fortitude submit to the execution of its irrevocable decree.

ASPARAGUS.

Augustus, in order to express the celerity of an action, was wont to say: it was done before you could boil an asparagus.

TABULÆ CATECHETICÆ.

Philip Jacob Spener was born in 1635, at Rappolsweiler, in Alsace, was brought up to preach in the Lutheran church, became preceptor to the young Pfalsgrave, and at length consistorial provost at Berlin. He invented a new method of teaching the catechism by tablets, which may perhaps bear some resemblance to the celebrated improvement of Dr. Bell. It was proclaimed in a work entitled, "*Tabulæ Catechеticæ.*"

[FI]ELD OF BATTLE.

A clergyman who went over the field of battle after the defeat of the Russians by the King of Prussia at Soldin, wrote and published the following account of it:—

"At one o'clock (says this gentleman) the cannonading ceased, and I went out on foot to Soldin, in order to learn to whose advantage the battle turned out: towards evening, seven hundred of the Russian fugitives came to Soldin, a pitiful sight indeed! some holding up their hands, cursing and swearing; others praying, and praising the King of Prussia, without hats, without clothes; some off foot, others two on a horse, with their heads and arms tied up; some dragging along by the stirrups, others by the horses tails. When the battle was decisive, and victory shouted for the Prussian army, I ventured to the place where the cannonading was. After walking some way, a cossack's horse came running full speed towards me. I mounted him, and on my way for seven miles and a half, on this side the field of battle, I found the dead and wounded lying on the ground, sadly cut in pieces. The farther I advanced, the more these poor creatures lay heaped one upon another. This scene I shall never forget! The Cossacks, as soon as they saw me, cried out, Dear Sir, water! water! water!—Righteous God, what a sight! Men, women, children, Russians and Prussians, carriages, horses, oxen, chests, baggage, all lying one upon another, to the height of a man; seven villages around me in flames, and the inhabitants either massacred, or thrown into the fire.

"The poor wounded still firing one at another in the greatest exasperation. The field of battle was a plain two miles and a half long, and wholly covered with dead and wounded; there was not even room to set my foot without treading on some of them. Several brooks were so filled up with Russians, that I do affirm it, they lay heaped up, one upon another, as high as two men, and appeared like hills to the even ground; I could hardly recover myself from the fright occasioned by the great and miserable outcry of the wounded. A noble Prussian officer, who had lost both his legs, cried out to me, Sir, you are a priest, and preach mercy; pray shew me that compassion which God has not for me, and dispatch me at once."

WALNUT OIL.

In Switzerland great use is made of the oil of green walnuts, which is preferred to olive oil for salads and delicate purposes. The walnuts are gathered while the interior shell is white, soft and pulpy; and are squeezed in adapted presses.

INSCRIPTION.

Lately, under a bust of Mr. Pitt, was pasted the following inscription, which appeared to me well applied.

Non sibi, sed patriæ vixit, regique, suisque.

Mr. Pitt was a disinterested patriot, who lived not for himself, but for his country; he strengthened, however, the influence of the crown; and gave much unmerited emolument among his kindred. The praise, therefore, is just; the definition of qualities is precise, not indeed complete; and the anti-climax of the phraseology has almost the effect of sneer.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES,

ON READING FOR THE FIRST TIME, WHEN SHE WAS FIFTY YEARS OF AGE, "THE SORROWS OF WERTER."

By Mrs. PECCARD.

THY self-wrought sorrows, WERTER, whilst I view,
Why drops not o'er the page soft pity's dew?
Is there no tear for thy unhappy lot?
Is tenderness no more? is love forgot?
Chill'd is my breast by fifty winters' snow,
And dead the touch of sympathetic woe?
No—o'er this bosom, fifty winters old,
Love, wedded love, still waves his torch of gold;
Still spreads his purple wing; and o'er my urn,
With brightest rays, his holy lamp shall burn.
Not so thy torch of love—in angry mood,
By Furies lighted, rashly quench'd in blood!
From the black deed affrighted Pity flew;
And Horror dried the tear Compassion drew;
Whilst, from thy gloomy page, I learnt to know
That virtuous tears alone for virtuous sorrows flow.

THE FISHES' REGATTA.

THE Whale, ever famous for conjugal love,[1]
So famous 'tis said he eclipses the dove,
At suit of his consort, sends forth a decree,
Importing, that all who are tenants of sea,
To Parthenope's coral-pav'd bay shall repair;[2]
And, by mirth-kindling feasts and regattas, held there,
In jollity rival the tenants of air:
For "Sir Argus's Rout," as reported by fame,
Had so charm'd the sea-monarch's unwieldy old dame,
That she instant resolv'd such a gala to give,
As thro' ages unspawn'd should continue to live.

From Greenland behold the huge couple advancing,
Their Shorthead around them with joy gaily dancing;[3]
Till the Sword-Fish they meet, once their enemy dire;[4]
But now he approaches with duteous desire,
To pilot his queen to Parthenope's shore,
Whither oft, with the Dolphin, he'd travell'd before.[5]

On arriving, the Whale was delighted to view
All his subjects assembled—a spectacle new—
And as he appear'd at the close of the day,
The fishes contriv'd to illumine the bay
With Pholades' torches, which, Pliny hath told,
Oft shone on the lips of the Romans of old:[6]
Nay, further, to pay due respect to their king,
The Fishing-Frogs compass the bay in a ring,
And angle for viands his table to grace,
When the nobles have ended their nautical race.[7]

The finny prince now bids his herald declare,
(Sir Flying-Fish, tenant of water and air,)[8]
That the Lady Dorada, from tropical seas,[9]
Enrich'd with each grace, and each talent to please,
Would surrender her person, for beauty renown'd,
To whoe'er, of the gallant knights present, was found,
In nautical pastimes his peers to excel.

O for Muse of SINCERUS, the ferment to tell,[10]
Which this edict excites! for Dorada's fam'd charms
Full oft had impell'd the sea-warriors to arms;
Since not Venus herself with this nymph could compare,
When from Ocean she rose, and first vaulted in air.
For deck'd by dame Nature Dorada is seen,
In a bodice of stars on a ground bluish-green,

---

[1] When the Whale sees his partner attacked and killed, he stretches himself upon her dead body and shares her fate.

[2] Naples was anciently called Parthenope, on account of its charming situation.

[3] Young Whales are called Short-heads, till they become a year old.

[4] At the sight of the Sword-Fish the Whale is so much terrified that he leaps out of the water, and then endeavours to swim away: for having no weapon except his tail, he cannot contend with the pointed beak of the active Sword-Fish.

[5] The Sword-Fish and Dolphin frequently visit the bay of Naples.

[6] Pliny says, the Pholasis is so luminous that it shines in the mouth of the person who eats it. This fish, which was deemed a great delicacy by the ancient Romans, may be found in Devonshire, buried in rocks of marl and stone, on the sea shore.

[7] The Angler, or Fishing Frog, grows to the length of five feet, and immediately above its nose are two filaments resembling fishing-lines, with which it angles for its prey.

[8] The Flying-Fish is small, about the size of a herring, and by the aid of immense fins is able to fly.

[9] The Dorado, a tropical fish, is about six feet long, and the most active and beautiful of the finny race; its back being, as it were, enamelled with spots of bluish-green and silver, its tail and fins the colour of gold, and its large and brilliant eyes surrounded with circles of shining gold.

[10] Sannazaro, whose Arcadian name was Sincerus, immortalized himself by his Piscatory Eclogues.

Her fins and her tail of pure gold, and each eye
Encircled by rays which in splendour may vie
With Sol's setting beams when they flame down the sky.

Each sub-marine noble now pants for the prize;
Each heart is transfix'd by Dorada's bright eyes.
The king bellows loud—the Regatta begins—
What darting, what bounding, what straining of fins!—
The Shark, gifted with fleetness few fishes can boast,[11]
Gains, at first setting forth, on the scale-cover'd host;
Till the Remora, treach'rous, in guise of a friend,[12]
Who the Shark, as his shadow, seems proud to attend,
Fixes firm on his side, and, his progress to stay,
Like a leech, drains his strength and his moisture away.
The Shark slackens sail—this the Wolf-Fish observes,[13]
And, by wond'rous exertions of fins and of nerves,
Outstrips the whole squad—but the Narwhal, who knew[14]
That the sycophant Rem'ra was brib'd to undo
His triple-tooth'd friend, now complains of foul play—
The Regatta is stopp'd---and a serious affray
Seems like to succeed---for the Shark boldly cries,
That Dorada is his; which the Wolf-Fish denies,
And, determin'd by arms to establish his right,
Calls the Saw-Fish and Sword-Fish to aid him in fight:
Whilst the Shark, unassisted, for combat prepares,
And the battle begins; tho' Dorada declares,
That who'e'er may obtain, by this mischievous strife,
The conqueror's meed, she will ne'er be his wife.

The monarch, in vain, bids the combatants cease:
The Narwhal is loud in his clamours for peace;
He abominates war; tho' his unicorn spear,
And swiftness unrivall'd, might palsy with fear
The bravest opponent; yet, gentle as strong,
He wars not, save when he avenges a wrong.

Now Jealousy, veil'd in the Sea-Devil's guise,[15]
Each combatant's bosom with rancour supplies:
The Shark, yawning dreadful, the Wolf-Fish assails,
And awhile, by the strength of his grinders, prevails;
When the Sword-Fish, of warriors most fam'd in the deep,
Takes over his friend, just exhausted, a leap,
And buries his beak in the Shark's ample side,
Till the waters around him with crimson are dy'd.

To aid the spent Shark brave Sir Dolphin appears,[16]
And the helm-crown'd Sea-Porcupine furiously rears[17]
His quiver of darts; whilst the subtle Sting Ray,
The Porpesse,[18] and Cachalot,[19] join in the fray.

The peace-loving Shell-Fish, amaz'd and alarm'd,
Bid their soldiers, the Lobsters, in panoply arm'd,
Their district defend—whilst the lord of the sea,
Thro' the Flying-Fish, issues another decree,
Importing, that all who have join'd in the fight,
As rebels shall suffer---A conjuring knight,
The sea-monarch now calls, Sir Torpedo by name,[20]
For his magical feats made immortal by Fame.

"Set on! (cries the sov'reign,) thy talents display;
And at once put an end to this murderous fray."

---

[11] The Shark swims remarkably fast, and is armed with three rows of teeth, and a great warrior.

[12] The Remora, or Sucking Fish, constantly follows the Shark; and has the power of adhering to, and extracting moisture from, whatever animal it sticks against: it frequently destroys the Shark by a gradual decay.

[13] The Wolf Fish grows to a very large size, is ravenous and fierce, and bites so hard that it will even seize upon an anchor.

[14] The Narwhal, or Sea Unicorn, is about sixty feet in length; and has, in its upper jaw, a husk, or spear, harder than ivory, straight as an arrow, thick as the small of a man's leg, wreathed like a twisted bar of iron, and tapering to a sharp point; but, notwithstanding this formidable weapon, added to strength and celerity unequalled, the Narwhal is one of the most peaceable, sportive, and sociable monsters of the ocean.

[15] An ugly blackish looking fish, of the Ray kind.

[16] The Dolphin is of the Whale tribe.

[17] The Sea-Porcupine is covered over with long spines, which point on every side; and its head is armed with a bony helmet.

[18] The Porpesse is of the Whale tribe.

[19] The Cachalot is the Spermaceti-Whale.

[20] The Torpedo has a power of giving, to every animal it touches, a shock of electricity, so violent that it seems to dislocate all the joints of the body, and for a while benumbs like the stroke of death; before it strikes it is observed to flatten its back, and raise its head and tail.

Sir

Sir Torpedo quick raises his head and his tail,
And flattens his back, the huge Shark to assail;
Then gives him a stroke which disjoints every bone,
And so freezes his powers that it turns him to stone.
A similar fortune the Wolf-Fish attends,
And all the bold warriors he ranks as his friends;
Whilst the Porcupine's darts in their quiver remain,
And the Dolphin lies palsied on Ocean's vast plain.
Thus the conjuror-knight makes fell Discord to cease,
And restores to the fishes the blessing of peace.
"All hail! (cries the King) thou best prop of my state!
Let honours divine Sir Torpedo await!
Who has taught my fierce subjects no longer to jar;
Who has chain'd, by his magic, the demon of war.
And for thee, dear Dorada, whose dangerous charms
Turn'd our sportive Regatta to martial alarms,
What husband so meet can thy monarch provide,
As Sir Narwhal, who duteously staid by our side
'Mid Rebellion's dread storm?---Be Sir Narwhal thy mate---
His virtues will shine in the conjugal state;
For innocuous to all, and invariably gay,
Affectionate, faithful, and honest as day,
Tho' born to command, he delights to obey."

This said, to the Narwhal Dorada he gives;
Whilst the scribe, Calamajo, a mandate receives;[21]
With his ink everlasting straightway to prepare
An Epithalamium in praise of the fair.

MIRTEA FALANZIA. P. A.

FROM THE PERSIAN.

ROSE-WREATHS around my goblet shed,
With jasmin deck Roshana's brows,
Be myrtle o'er my temples spread;
That with the jasmin and the rose,
I may by turns the myrtle wed.

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[21] The Cuttle-Fish, called Calamajo by the Italians, contains a substance of which the ancient ink is said to have been made; this fish likewise has in its back a thin bone, commonly called the sea-pen.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To WILLIAM MITCHELL, *Surgeon, late of Ayr, now in Edinburgh; for an Invention of Articles, of home Growth and Produce, for the Manufacture of Soap.*

IT is a strong jelly, preparable from the skins and coverings of all animals, but more particularly the offal of skins after they are limed, commonly called screws, to which is added carbonate of soda. It is prepared and used in the following manner: *viz.* Take any given quantity of screws, lay them asteep in cold water for two days; after that, put them into a boiler with five or six times their weight of cold water; boil them, with a slow fire, until all the skins are dissolved; place a cask upon the side of your boiler, which has a cork fixed four inches from the bottom of the cask, at the height that the liquor will run into the boiler; over which place a search or strainer, made with a piece of thin cloth, fastened to a square frame of wood; run your solution into the cask through the strainer, and allow it to remain in the cask five or six hours, in order to let the sediment fall below the cock; after that, run it into the boiler, and boil it slowly, till it comes to be a strong jelly, which may be ascertained by taking out a small quantity, and cooling it, or in the proportion of three parts of water to one of the screws, or stronger in proportion as you mean to use it in larger or lesser quantity among the soap; to which solution add from two to ten *per cent.* of the carbonate of soda. The solution being thus prepared, and the soap upon which you are to operate being ready for casting, you proceed to use your solution in the way here directed. You have a measure that will hold the quantity that you mean to put into the frame, say only one hundred weight into the frame of forty-five inches, you take a tub, into which you put a small quantity of your solution to be mixed with a little soap, so as to make it as thick as will prevent it from running out of the joinings of the frame; which being done, pour it into the frame, and so on with the rest till you have the whole in the frame. Then fill up the frame with the soap, and mix or crutch it well till it is pretty cold and stiff; or after the soap is finished and ready for casting, the niger or refuse might be completely pumped off, the mixture might be put into the pan, and well mixed with the soap, and cast in the ordinary way; but

but the mixing in the frames is the preferable way: from ten to twenty five *per cent.* may be used, according to the quantity of the soap used. From the hardening quality of this saponaceous jelly, whale oil and palm oil may be substituted in the room of tallow, and good hard soap made at much less expense.

Mr. William Summers, *of New Bond-street, for a Method of raising hot Water from a lower to an upper Level for Baths, Manufactories, and other useful Purposes.*—Dated November 1, 1814.

To carry into effect this improvement, Mr. S. places a boiler or caldron, made perfectly water-tight, in a situation below the level of that of the vessel intended to be afterwards filled therefrom with hot water. This boiler or caldron is to be provided with a fire-grate, fixed beneath it, or can be attached to a distinct stove, and a supply of cold water must be conveyed to such boiler from a cistern or other reservoir, for the purpose of being there heated. He elevates the water, (after it is rendered sufficiently hot,) either by application of the natural principle and property which invariably impels water to seek the same level as that of its source or head, or by means of the engine, commonly denominated a forcing-pump. He generally adopts the former mode in preference to the use of the forcing-pump, because the latter is attended with a greater degree of expense and trouble. In order to raise the fluid by its own unaided action, the cistern or reservoir must be situated higher than the vessel to be filled with heated water; and such reservoir may be supplied by some one or other of the methods now in frequent use for raising cold water. It may be useful to observe, that this convenience is already, in many instances, furnished by the several water-works companies, who supply for their employers cisterns placed on the tops of manufactories and dwelling houses. From the reservoir so elevated, let a metal or earthen pipe descend to the boiler, and let a similar pipe be conducted thence to the point where warm water is required, which must (as before stated) be below the level of the cistern. The cold water is then received through the descent pipe into the caldron. It becomes speedily heated therein to a boiling pitch, or any less degree, and will re-ascend through the other pipe till it reach the same level with the reservoir, or find a previous aperture at which to discharge itself. The warm water may therefore be drawn off at any part of the extent of the ascent-pipe below the level of the reservoir, by inserting in that part a common cock. As soon as the boiler is filled with water to be heated, and before the fluid be permitted to rise through the ascent-pipe, the cold-water pipe must be stopped. This may be effected either by a stop-cock placed any where in the pipe in which the cold water descends, or by a common ball-cock. In the latter case a smaller cistern should be attached to the side of the reservoir into which the water should be received in the first instance through the cock before it pass into the descent pipe, and in which the ball of the cock will freely operate. This smaller cistern, or (where it is not used) the reservoir itself, must be open on the top, (as must also the ascending or hot-water pipe,) in order to permit the escape of the steam. When it is not considered practicable or expedient to adopt the method of elevating warm-water, last described, the forcing pump should be employed. In this case he connects the boiler, by means of a branch pipe, with what is called the raising pipe of the pump; and by a cock he stops such raising pipe just above the spot at which the branch pipe of the boiler is inserted into it. The boiler is then filled from the reservoir, and heated; and a volume of cold water being by the action of the pump forced into the boiler, the hot water is displaced, and driven to the same height in the ascent pipe to which that engine would have operated without the addition of his apparatus.

Messrs. Mander, Manby, *and* Vernon, *Furnace-men, of Wolverhampton, for making the Cinder, Scoria, or Slagg, produced in the smelting or refining of Iron, into Forms that may be used for any Purpose to which Brick, Slate, or Stone, may be applied.*—Dated May 31, 1813.

They receive the slagg, cinder, or scoria, by whatever name it is or may be called, that flows from the furnace or furnaces, finery or fineries, used in smelting iron ore, and refining iron, into moulds, (previously heated,) formed suitable to the purpose for which the matter (which they call patent iron stones,) is designed, and then gradually cool them in annealing flues, ovens, stoves, or chambers, before they take the matter so formed out of the moulds.

Other

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

JAMES JAMESON, of Colebrook Terrace, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, merchant; for certain improvements in the construction of fire-arms, and the locks of fire-arms.—Dated March 9, 1814.

MATTHEW MURRAY, of Leeds, in the county of York, engineer; for methods and improvements in the construction of hydraulic presses, for pressing cloth and paper, and for other purposes.—Dated March 12, 1814.

JAMES BARCLAY and WILLIAM CUMING, of Cambridge, in the county of Cambridge; for improved wheels and axletrees for carriages.—Dated March 12, 1814.

JOHN SLATER, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, manufacturer of coach-springs and patent steam-kitchens; for an improvement in a steam-boiler, and apparatus for the purpose of washing, steaming, cleaning, and whitening cloaths, cloathing, and cloths, and for warming or heating closets, laundries, and other rooms, by the same.—Dated March 12, 1814.

MARC ISAMBARD BRUDENELL, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, civil engineer; for a method of giving additional durability to certain descriptions of leather. —Dated March 12, 1814.

*** *We invite Patentees to favour us with copies of their Specifications.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ON Feb. 24, and March 3, a long but interesting paper by Dr. Herschell was read, detailing the result of many years observations on the sidereal and nebulous appearance of the heavens. The Doctor began by relating his observations on the relative magnitudes of the stars, considering those of the first magnitude to be equal to our sun; determined the magnitudes and changes in the appearance of a great number of fixed stars; gave a history of the alterations which he has noticed in the aspect of the sidereal heavens, during the last thirty years; and described those stars which have increased in magnitude, or brilliancy, have lost or acquired surrounding nebulæ, or have had wings, tails, or other peculiarities. He seems inclined to believe, from his observations, that new sidereal bodies are in a constant and progressive state of formation; that nebulous appearances gradually assume a globular character; that the heavens are not infinite, and that stars have a "compressing power." He considers the origin and progress of sidereal bodies to be nearly in the following order: first, vague and indistinct nebulæ, like the milky way; secondly, detached or clustered nebulæ, which consolidate into clusters of stars; thirdly, these stars becoming more definite, appear with nebulous appendages in the different forms of wings, tails, &c.; and lastly, that all are finally concentrated into one clear, bright, and large star. Dr. H. concludes that the progressive discovery of nebulæ will be equal to the improvement of our telescopes, and that in proportion as we are possessed of more powerful space-penetrating instruments, will our knowledge of the sidereal heavens be extended. Many of his latter observations directed to ascertain the absorption or condensation of nebulæ were made on stars which he had before described in his numerous papers in the Phil. Transact.; others were made on those whose places have been determined by foreign astronomers.

On March 10, Mr. Seppins, one of the surveyors of the navy, in a letter to the President, described his new system of ship-building; he observed that notwithstanding the rapid progress in all the arts and sciences, no improvement in naval architecture has taken place during many years. In order to make the simple, but great improvement which he has introduced more intelligible, he began by describing the old structure of ships, of their keel and ribs, or timbers placed at right angles, and the bottom and decks composed of parallel planks. According to the new construction, on which three ships have already been built, and four more are building, the timbers are crossed with diagonal girders at angles of 45, so that the whole frame is rendered much stiffer or more inflexible, and all parts of the structure made to bear their due portion of the pressure at the same time. The first advantage of this plan is the prevention of what is called *hogging*, or having the centre become convex on the upper, and concave on the lower side. Mr. Seppins fills up the space between the timbers with pieces of wood taken from old ships, made in the form of wedges, which are reversed, driven in tight, paid with tar, and made impervious to water, so that should an outer plank start, the vessel will be in no danger of sinking, as in the old system. This method not only adds greatly to the stiffness and strength of the vessel, but also prevents

vents the timbers and flooring from becoming a prey to the rot occasioned by moisture and stagnant air. Mr. S. exposes the notion of ships being elastic, and contends that they are stronger and better in proportion as they are non-elastic, and capable of resisting pressure in whatever direction it may be applied. Considerable advantage he also considers must attend his plan, from the superior stiffness and strength of the decks, composed of frame-work with diagonal binders, so that the deck, instead of being a series of parallel boards, having very little connection with each other, and susceptible of being detached in any emergency, will present a continuous mass of timber, having its grain placed in all directions best adapted to make the greatest possible resistance to any external force. There are many other minor improvements in this new method, such as obviating the necessity of much iron work, so that no extra-weight is occasioned by the filling-up between the timbers; less ballast is required; much old ship timber can be used with advantage; and lastly, in the construction of a 74-gun ship, 178 trees, of 50 feet each, are saved.

On March 17, a paper by Dr. Alex. Crichton was read, containing an account of his experiments on the vitality of organized matter. The author having observed that organized bodies are influenced by laws very different from those of chemistry, that living matter overcomes affinity and gravity, and that whenever life ceases, the decomposition of organized bodies commences, seems thence to infer that there are two kinds of matter, or that organized matter still retains some latent vitality, notwithstanding its chemical decomposition. To ascertain this point, he made a variety of experiments on different vegetables, on dried barks, flowers, &c. using decoctions of vegetable matter exposed to the action of oxygen and other gases in glass tubes over mercury, and in all of them, except a decoction of liquorice root, he discovered traces of vitality or fructification in a few days. The leaves of flowers he always found yielded the greatest quantities of organized or vitalic matter.

THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

On the 23d of March this association met at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Queen-street, for the purpose of hearing the annual report, and electing its various directors and officers, according to the constitution of the society. His Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester took the chair at one o'clock. This day was rendered memorable, and most gratifying to every real friend of humanity, by the accession of Mr. Whitbread to the number of able, virtuous, and illustrious characters, who were already included in the association. It has long been a matter of serious lamentation, the very little that has been effected for the benefit of Africa, though so much has been publicly promised, and we are persuaded sincerely intended, by the African Institution. Indeed, there has been reason to believe, there was some latent evil existing in the direction, in consequence of persons having an influence there, who had formerly managed the commercial concerns of a trading company, which dissolved just previous to the formation of the African Institution; but it may be confidently expected that the valuable, though late acquisition of Mr. Whitbread, will be followed by measures for the immediate benefit of oppressed Africa, commensurate with the known ability and disinterested zeal of this independent statesman. This expectation is fortified by a dependence on the sentiments expressed by Mr. Whitbread in his very impressive speech delivered on his admission into the society. He concluded by assuring the illustrious president and members of the Institution, that his regret at not having been an earlier associate was so deeply felt, that he could not give it adequate expression; but that as he had come late among them, he must only be doubly laborious to complete his share of the great work, in which those had been engaged whom he addressed. At this period of the civilized world, it was a wish that every good man must fervently entertain, that of desiring the total abolition of slavery throughout every nation in the whole habitable world. He assured his hearers, that his most zealous exertions should be speedily, and he trusted successfully, made in parliament to put forth all its energies to effect the radical destruction of slavery in all its modes. The registering of slaves in all the British colonies and dominions, would, he was persuaded, tend effectually to prevent the illegal importation of negroes into any place under British authority. Much (he said) might be done in the life of man for the melioration and happiness of the suffering negro, by the efforts of the Institution of which he was now a member; but when he considered the succession of generations to whom most substantial blessings might be transmitted from the humanity of England, he should

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ever feel proud and happy to exert himself in his public capacity, to forward the great object of the total extirpation of slavery, and the benevolent aim of the general civilization of Africa.

Such were the sentiments, and such the pledge of Mr. Whitbread; and on this pledge may safely be grounded the fullest expectation, that Africa will find, in the exertions of this gentleman, a friend who will not rest satisfied till he sees the actual accomplishment of those promises and professions which have been so long held forth towards this unhappy portion of the globe.

The report delivered by Mr. Harrison, the secretary, embraces more real interest than any of the former reports. It holds out the prospect of great and, we hope, effectual exertions being made to induce Spain and Portugal to renounce the slave-trade; and it encourages us to believe, that measures will be at length seriously taken to improve the civil and moral state of the black population of the British possessions on the windward coast of Africa, who are now suffering all the wretchedness attendant on ignorance, poverty, idleness, superstition, and viciousness.

With respect to the appeals now before the Lords of Appeal, in the cases of the Portuguese vessels condemned at Sierra Leone for trading in slaves, in violation of the tenth article of the treaty existing between England and the Prince Regent of Portugal; it is hoped the construction placed by the African Institution will be confirmed, and that Portugal will be obliged to restrict her slave commerce exclusively to her own territories in Africa, and not be allowed to extend it indefinitely to every part of the coast, where they have been in the habit of renting, for a short period, lands of the native chiefs. We are glad to learn from the report, that the unhappy disturbances in the colony of Sierra Leone, with the Maroons, in consequence of the operation of the militia laws, have subsided, and that many of the Maroons who had been obliged to leave their homes, have at length returned.

Much indeed shall we rejoice to see the prospects held out by the African Institution, completely realized for the good of the inhabitants of Africa; and we have no doubt that the ability and disinterested benevolence of Mr. Whitbread, and those of his associates, who act on his principles, will before long enable Africa to assume more respectability, and to enjoy more happiness than it has ever yet done.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

*** *Communications of New Books and Titles are solicited.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A CATALOGUE of a Miscellaneous Collection of Books, New and Second-hand, on Sale at the Prices affixed, by John Cawthorn.

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MR. PRESIDENT WEST having finished his superior picture of the *Judgment of Christ*, is preparing to exhibit it at the original rooms of the Academy in Pall Mall. It will be enriched with a splendid frame, carved after the model of the gate of the Temple of Theseus at Athens. The rooms will also be hung with some sketches and minor pictures of this unrivalled painter.

Mr. CRAIG has opened a unique, rich, and tasteful, exhibition of his own drawings in water-colours, in Lower Brook-street. He very properly describes this branch of art as *native*, and the perfection to which he has brought it proves that it is an honour to the country. Mr. Craig has shewn in this collection that water-colours are applicable to every variety of subject, and in the hands of a man of genius are susceptible of the freedom of execution, boldness of effect, and display of chiaro-scuro, which have usually been considered as exclusive powers of oil painting. In this exhibition we find compositions in history, landscape, marine subjects, cattle, flowers, portraits, and still life. We have not room to notice particular pictures; but the Servants robbing the Larder, the Cook, the Portrait of Mrs. Howe, and some of the cattle pieces, possess a degree of merit which in this branch of art have never been exceeded.

The lovers of Art will be gratified to learn that the patronage and success of SCULPTURE in London is not inferior to that of Painting. In this department we long boasted of a Bacon, and we now have a Flaxman, Bacon junior, Westmacot, Nollekins, Garrard, Chantrey, and some others, whose labours are successively adorning our cathedrals and public buildings. Mr. FLAXMAN, whose monument of Lord Mansfield, and illustrations of the Lord's Prayer, are master-pieces of British art, and whose entire works indicate so exquisite a taste and so perfect a knowledge of the antique, is at this time engaged upon a noble statue of Sir Jo-

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SHUA REYNOLDS, for the cathedral of St. Paul's; and another of LORD NELSON, for the same mausoleum, which we praise enough when we observe that it is worthy of its subject. He has also nearly completed, for the cathedral of Exeter, a beautiful monument of that good and able man the late General Simcoe; and a statue of a colossal size of the brave, but unfortunate, Sir John Moore, for the city of Glasgow, of which he was a native. Among Mr. FLAXMAN's smaller works may be named a shield of Achilles, after the description of Homer, of which he has recently finished two or three compartments.

We have already stated that those eminent booksellers, Messrs. LONGMAN, HURST, and Co. have appropriated a department of their business to the unique purpose of collecting rare and splendid books. They have accordingly fitted up in the Gothic style, and with much taste and elegance, a suite of apartments on their premises in Paternoster Row, in which such articles are deposited, in number and value beyond any other collection of a similar kind. We have conceived that the lovers of bibliographical curiosities will be gratified to be informed, from time to time, in regard to the most remarkable articles in this assemblage; and we purpose therefore occasionally to devote half a column to this object. At this time our notice will be justified by the value and importance of an illustrated edition of STRUTT's DICTIONARY of ENGRAVINGS which they have lately purchased. It consists of 37 vols. in imp. folio, Russia, gilt leaves, and joints; and contains 8000 prints produced by the artists mentioned in the work, in all the various branches of engraving, from the first invention of the art to the present time, many of them unique, and all of them scarce or valuable. To assemble specimens of every known print of the most eminent engravers, employed an industrious collector nearly 30 years, and the cost of a work containing 8000 prints, independant of the labour, must have been enormous. Messrs. L. and Co. offer it at the price of 2000*l.* which although a large sum for a single work, yet as it must ever remain without a rival, it is a prize worthy of being possessed by those who indulge in luxuries of this kind.

The Missionary Society, which continues its labours with zeal and perseverance, has published the report of a Mr. Campbell, one of its South African envoys, by which it appears that he has paid the first European visit to a large town in the interior, called LATAKKOO. It is ten days journey N.N.E. from *Klaar Water*, a known missionary settlement, and nearly in latitude 26¼, and longitude 27 east, and contains about 1500 houses, and 8000 inhabitants. The king's name is Mateebee, and he promised to protect any missionaries which may be sent to him. Mr. C. also acquired information relative to twenty tribes which reside beyond Latakkoo, all of whom speak the same language.

The portraits of many distinguished characters of the reign of George III. from the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds, are now engraving, and are to be published under the title of Iconographia Reynoldsiana.

A work on Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and Greece, is in preparation for the press, under the care of Mr. WALPOLE. The materials are taken from unpublished documents, journals, and papers of English travellers, who during a late period have directed their attention to the antiquities, geography, and natural history of those countries. According to the arrangement pursued by the Editor, he has assigned the first place to some remarks on the antiquities of Egypt. These will be found to possess intrinsic value, as they were the result of a patient and laborious survey of the monuments to which they refer. The Theodolite was frequently employed; and the plans and dimensions both of the catacombs of Alexandria, and the pyramids, have been corrected and improved by repeated and rigorous examinations. An account of a journey from Suez to the mountains Horeb, and Sinai, to the rock of Meribah, and to the Jebel el Mokatib, together with some observations on the manners, customs, habits of life, and character of the different classes of inhabitants of modern Egypt, succeed to the remarks on the antiquities of that country. With regard to Syria, the reader will peruse with pleasure the narrative and observations of a traveller, whose route, in the year 1802, conducted him from Tripoli to the ruins of Balbek, and onward to Damascus; thence northward by Homs and Hamah, to Aleppo, and through the plain of Antioch, watered by the Orontes, to Alexandretta. Some new and interesting remarks will be found on parts of the extensive region of Anatolia; and in this portion of the work an account is given of some of the cities on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont, which have escaped the curiosity and research of most travellers. A survey will be added of the antiquities and remains upon the Troad,

Troad, without any reference to the supporting or invalidating of any particular theory. This will be succeeded by a narrative of a journey through the plain of Bacramitch up to the summit of Ida. Some full and satisfactory details will be given concerning Lemnos and Andros, two islands of the Archipelago which have been but seldom visited. A collection of Greek inscriptions which have not yet been published, will form a separate chapter; and a dissertation will be appropriated to the discussion of the causes of the gradual decay of the Greek language under the Byzantine sovereigns.

Mr. GELL, the topographer of Troy, Ithaca, and Argolis, during his last visit to the plain of Marathon, procured among other valuable remains of antiquity recently found on that interesting spot, two engraved stones, which from the devices are supposed to have belonged to the Persians slain there in the battle so celebrated in Grecian history. The anxiety of some English travellers to possess antiques of this description, so enhanced the value of these gems, that Mr. Gell could not obtain them under a price amounting to nearly twenty-five guineas each. The conjecture concerning their origin, is corroborated, and their value consequently raised, by the circumstance of four others of a similar kind being found in Persia, by Sir William Ouseley, during his late travels in that country. Among a variety of brass arrow-heads brought also from Persepolis by Sir William Ouseley, some are said to resemble those which have been found on the plain of Marathon.

Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, Author of the Life of Pitt, &c. &c. has announced a general History of the French Revolution, from its Commencement to the present important era, including a preliminary view of the reign of Louis XVI. and comprehending Annals of Europe for the last twenty-five Years. The author, having long had the composition of this work in contemplation, has collected a vast mass of materials, to enable him to give it that degree of authenticity and interest which are essentially requisite in historical productions. The recent triumph of the principle of the revolution, in the establishment of a free government, raises the event in the estimation of mankind, and by bringing this great political drama to a happy denouement, renders it a proper subject for the labours of historians. It is well known that Mr. Gifford has not been an inattentive spectator of these contemporaneous events, and that he is an eloquent writer,—no mean qualifications for the task he has imposed on himself; though complete impartiality, in regard to events which have so violently excited the passions, cannot be expected from any writer of the present generation. Mr. Gifford's work is to form three volumes in quarto, two of narrative and one of documents.

A new edition is preparing of the Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. J. INGRAM, late Saxon professor in the University of Oxford; to which will be added a new and copious chronological, topographical, and glossarial Index, with a short grammar of the Saxon language, and an accurate and enlarged map of England during the Heptarchy. The work will be published in one volume, royal quarto, as as soon as possible.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, after devoting forty years to the service of his country, has resigned his honorary situation of *President of the Board of Agriculture*, and is succeeded by the EARL of HARDWICKE. About two years ago he declined, in favour of his son, to become a candidate for his long continued seat in parliament; and has consequently now retired from public life. On such an occasion we cannot let pass the opportunity of expressing our regret, that the stern course of nature has thus deprived the country of the active services of one of those men, whose name and character will always be honourably associated with the times in which we live,—whose philosophical spirit has accelerated the progress of civilization,—and whose labours have tended to improve the social condition of mankind. Of the benefits derived by the country, from the exertions of Sir John Sinclair, it is impossible to present even a brief enumeration. They are to be found in the extended and improved cultivation of the soil, and in the consequent increase of the means of subsistence; in new and improved roads joining all parts of the empire; in extensive enclosures, in canals; in fisheries; in improved buildings; in useful machinery; and in all branches of the arts of life. Of several of these, Sir John has been the successful projector, of others the effective promoter, and of many the zealous patron. Nor has his unwearied industry been limited to the execution of single objects, about which some men employ their entire lives; but his mind has expanded from individuality to the great principles of science and social economy. Our libraries, as long as the language endures,

endures, will attest his comprehensive and patriotic views in the County Surveys of the Board; in the Statistical Account of Scotland; in the Statute Book and Parliamentary Reports; and in various works on the Revenue, and even on subjects of Health, Longevity, and Polite Literature. If the reign of George III. has been distinguished above that of any sovereign, for the general improvement of the face of his empire, the mind which in a great measure conceived, impelled, and directed this system of improvement, was that of SIR JOHN SINCLAIR. Yet this useful man has always been a mark for those bad passions which are engendered by inferior intellects, and the boldness of his plans have so often afforded topics for the exercise of inconsiderate wit, and the declamations of prejudice, that his true character will not be generally understood, till its worth is felt in its loss. The mob of mankind, who are misled by the tinsel of military glory, the superficial glitter of eloquence, or the accumulation of great wealth, are incapable of appreciating the silent effects of social improvements; but we confess, that if it were in our choice to select the path of glory which wisdom and the better experience of mankind will consecrate, we should prefer the distinctions arising from the useful and unequivocal career of a SINCLAIR, to any renown attached to the splendid achievements of a BONAPARTE, the fascinating eloquence of a PITT, or the unmeasured wealth of a BARING.

The laborious work on Philology, in which Mr. TOWNSEND has been many years engaged, is now brought to a conclusion, and ready for the press. It forms the second volume of his work on the veracity of Moses as an historian, recording events from the Creation to the Deluge, and subsequent to that great epoch, prior to the dispersion of mankind. Mr. Townsend has examined 3,600 words, all monosyllabic, as being most ancient, and compared the corresponding expressions in threescore different languages, for the purpose of demonstrating that they all originate in one. This part of his work serves as a key to the languages of Europe. Having therefore, to the utmost of his ability, fulfilled his engagements to the public, he feels himself, at the age of 75, under the necessity of leaving the other parts of his intended work to be finished by any one who is disposed to resume the subject.

A French gentleman is printing, in two octavo volumes, accompanied by numerous engravings, the Voyage d'un François en Angleterre, ou Journal d'un Tour et d'une Residence de deux ans dans différentes parties de la Grande Bretagne, avec des remarques sur l'aspect, les arts, la litterature, et la politique de ce pays.

Mr. WORDSWORTH has completed a new Poem, which is now in the press.

Miss A. M. PORTER is engaged in printing a new Novel, under the title of, "the Maid of Norway."

An account will soon be published in French, of the Captivity and Death of the late Pope Pius VI. by the widow of General de Merck, who was governor of Valence at the period of the Pontiff's captivity.

The interesting question relative to the alledged right of the public libraries to *eleven copies* of all new books and new editions, will be brought before the legislature early in the present session, in an explanatory bill, which will be introduced by Mr. DAVIES GIDDY, and be seconded by Mr. WYNN. Members of parliament, booksellers, and authors, will find the entire subject fully and ably elucidated in a tract by Mr. BRITTON, recently published, under the title of, "the RIGHTS of LITERATURE."

Parnassian Wild Shrubs, in one volume, consisting of odes, moral pieces, sonnets, &c. by Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. E. BAYNES, Editor of the Leeds Intelligencer, announces a History of the War from 1803 to 1814.

In the course of next month will be published, an Epicure's Almanack, or Guide to good living, on the plan of the French *Almanach des Gourmands.*

The opening of the communications to all parts of the continent, leads us to calculate on the restoration of that foreign circulation which we enjoyed before the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens. The post-offices at home and abroad are the means of securing the regular delivery of all half-crown numbers at three guineas per annum, and of 2s. ones, like the Monthly Magazine, at two guineas per annum. The same facility of communication will afford us a rich harvest of foreign literature, and enable us to add greatly to the interest of those departments of our miscellany.

Mr. DE LUC, by placing a pendulum between the positive and negative extremities of a Galvanic pile, in the year 1809, produced a self-acting motion, which will not cease to operate as long as the pile retains its power. The idea has

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been improved upon by Mr. SINGER, the Electrician, and continued motions on this principle, though of small power, are now to be met with in the houses of many curious persons.

The second volume of Mr. PLAYFAIR's Outlines of Natural Philosophy is in great forwardness.

It is intended to reprint in one volume, Dr. Tyrwhitt's Dissertation on Babrius, his edition of Pseudorpheus, περὶ λίθων, his Notes on Euripides, and on Strabo, and his other smaller pieces of a classical nature.

A monthly work has been carried on for the two last years at Haddington, on a plan which merits patronage, under the title of *the Cheap Magazine, or Poor Man's Fire-side Companion.* It consists chiefly of extracts from moral and entertaining publications, in prose and verse, and seems to be well calculated to produce its professed effect among the class of persons to whom it is addressed.

It is in contemplation to reprint in this country the whole of the Latin Classics, from the editions *in usum Delphini.*

Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER has in the press, a critical analysis of Lord Bacon's Philosophy; preceded by a historical sketch of the progress of science from the fall of the Roman empire till the time of Bacon, a biographical account of that philosopher, a critical view of his writings in general, and a delineation of their influence over philosophy, to the present times.

The same gentleman is also printing Outlines of a Natural System of Universal Science; preceded by a preliminary discourse exhibiting a view of the natural system, and followed by refutations of all the prevalent hypotheses in philosophy, in 3 vols. 8vo. with plates.

He is also printing his long promised work on the Natural System of the History, Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of Man; adapted to the Use of Professional Students, General Readers, Amateurs, and Artists. It will be illustrated by numerous plates and synoptic tables, and extend to four volumes in octavo, and one of folio plates. The three works above named will form one systematic series. The first is meant to enunciate the great principles of modern science; the second, to combine its scattered facts under one theory, and to reduce them to one original, simple, and impressive system; and the third, to detail those particular portions of science which the Author deems the most interesting.

In justice to true science, and the illustrious name of Dr. HERSCHEL, we think it proper to state that all connections of his name with Weather Guides, or Weather Prognostics, are frauds on the public, and merit utter contempt.

At the sale of the late Rev. Sam. Palmer's library, of Hackney, the pulpit bible of John Bunyan was purchased by Mr. Whitbread for twenty guineas.

Dr. THOMAS YOUNG states the mean temperature of the six winter months, or from October to March:—

London	43.5°
Edinburgh	40.4
Dawlish	45.3
Ilfracombe	(55)
Paris	41.2
Lisbon	55.5
Malta	63
Madeira	63
Bermudas	68
Jamaica	74.5
From November to March.	
London	42.6°
Penzance	48.1
From January to March.	
London	37.9°
Glasgow	40.3 (Jan. 33.1)
Penzance	48.5 (Jan. 46.7 (Dec. 45.7°)
Sidmouth	41.7 (Jan. 42.3)
February and March.	
London	41.5°
Clifton	42.5
From October to December.	
London	47.0°
Sidmouth	45.7
From December to February.	
London	39.7°
Edinburgh	36.7
Paris	36.8

It appears from this comparison, that none of the situations here enumerated, north of Lisbon, except Penzance, has any material advantage over London in the mildness of its winter. The best parts of Devonshire seem to be about a degree and a half warmer. Penzance may be considered as having a temperature $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ higher than London in the coldest months. It is remarkable, that the temperature of the three coldest months is the same at Paris as at Edinburgh, being, in both these cities, about three degrees lower than in London. Malta and Madeira present, numerically, a mean temperature for the winter months, as favourable for an invalid as can possibly be desired.

The thawing of snow round trees and vegetables, has been considered as a proof that they give out heat; but the same appearance takes place whatever the substance may be around which the snow has fallen. When a thaw commences, all the

the surfaces of the snow absorb caloric in the same proportion, or nearly so; and consequently an uniform retreat of the whole depth of snow will take place, and a bare piece of ground will be seen around the substance, *of whatever kind it may be*, whether vegetables or stones, in the form of a rude circle.

A question was lately decided in the Court of King's Bench calculated to check a prolific source of newspaper corruption. Baron KILRULFT brought an action against the proprietor of *the Traveller*, for misrepresenting what passed regarding him in some law proceedings. In his observations to the jury Lord Ellenborough stated, that in courts of law counsel were often obliged, in order to forward the ends of justice, to make observations which bore hard on the characters of individuals; but it was a very different case for persons to publish such observations to the world merely for the amusement of their readers, and their own profit. A verdict was in consequence given in favour of the plaintiff, with 20l. damages.

No less than NINETY-FOUR periodical works issue at this time from the London press, of which only NINE are senior to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and not more than 3 or 4, and these of a religious nature, are superior to it in circulation. Of the 85, above twenty have grown up out of the several departments of the Monthly Magazine, or are scions from its stock.

The fourth number of DANIELL'S Voyage round Great Britain, containing Views of Ilfracombe, on the Coast of North Devon, and from Ilfracombe to Hilsborough, will appear on the 2d of May.

Mr. DYER'S History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge; including notices of the Founders and Eminent Men; embellished with thirty-two engravings, in two volumes, royal octavo and quarto, will be published early in the month.

A new edition of Dr. HUTTON'S Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in four volumes 8vo. with nearly 100 copper plates, will be published in May.

Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, from the earlier Teutonic and Scandinavian Romances; being an abstract of the Book of Heroes, and Nivelungen Lay; with translations of Metrical Tales, from the old German, Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic languages, with notes and dissertations; will be published in a few days, in one volume, royal quarto.

In the course of the present month will be published, Essays, moral and entertaining; on the various Faculties and Passions of the Human Mind, by EDWARD EARL of CLARENDON.

The Rev. LEIGH RICHMOND is about to publish Annals of the Poor: containing the Dairy-man's Daughter, with considerable additions; the Negroe Servant; and the Young Cottager.

Mr. J. G. DALYELL has in the press, observations on some interesting Phænomena in Animal Physiology, exhibited by various species of Planariæ, and illustrated by coloured figures of living animals.

The Rev. W. GUNN is printing, an inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture, illustrated by engravings.

Dr. J. P. SMITH will soon publish, a Manual of Latin Grammar; with prefatory advice to solitary students on the best method of self-improvement.

Mr. C. BROUGHTON, of Edinburgh, has in the press, a Synthesis and Analysis of the First Ten Powers of Numbers, forming the introduction to a new theory of numbers.

The Rev. Sir H. M. WELWOOD, bart. will speedily publish Discourses on the Evidences of Christianity, connected with some of its practical results.

The Rev. WILLIAM POTTER announces a volume of Essays, illustrative of the Principles, Dispositions, and Manners of Mankind, pourtraying the horrors of human depravity, and the beauties of genuine religion.

COUNT O'NEIL is printing a Narrative of his Incarceration, and of the Massacre of his Family in France during the period of the Revolution; and of his Second Imprisonment as a Prisoner of War.

A work, to be completed in nine monthly parts, will appear on the 1st of May, entitled, British Pulpit Eloquence, a selection of sermons, in chronological order, from the works of the most eminent divines of Great Britain, during the 17th and 18th centuries, with biographical and critical notices.

Mr. W. HAYGARTH is printing a poem in three parts, descriptive of Greece. The first part comprises the *Northern parts of Greece*; the second, *Athens*; and the third, the *Peloponnesus*. Notes and classical illustrations will accompany each of the parts, with eight engravings from sketches made on the spot.

The Rape of Proserpine, with other poems from Claudian, have been translated into English verse, with notes, and a prefatory

a prefatory discourse, by Mr. Jacob Geo. Strutt. It has been the chief object to introduce the English reader to the peculiar beauty and richness of Claudian's Muse.

Mr. J. F. Gyles, of Bath, is preparing for publication the Elements of Hebrew Grammar.

Mr. R. Winter announces a History of Whitby, the Abbey of Streonshalh, and Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire, containing an account of the antiquities, mineralogy, botany, biography, and other local particulars, comprehended within the limits of twenty-five miles round Whitby, including an excellent map of the district, a view of the town and abbey, and several vignettes.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing by subscription, in 20 monthly numbers, forming two volumes, the History of the University of Cambridge, illustrated by eighty highly finished and coloured engravings, fac-similes of drawings, representing exterior and interior views of the colleges, halls, public buildings, and costume, as well as of the more striking parts of the town.

Mr. Wood, author of the very elegant work on Zoography, is engaged in the publication of a General Conchology, which is to appear in monthly numbers.

Mr. John Wm. Smith is printing the first book of a poem, called, The Horrors of Imagination, with specimens from other books of the same poem.

GERMANY.

Mr. Link, in some late researches into the anatomy of plants, distinguishes the cellular texture into several varieties, in the following manner:

1. *Alveolary Texture;* consisting of short cylindrical or prismatic cellules: it is very common, particularly in the pith, external bark, &c.

2. *Elongated Texture;* the cellules longer and narrower. Found in the stamina, the pistils, and in some other elongated parts.

3. *Globular Texture;* composed of spherical or almost spherical cellules: it fills the interior of the leaves, of the peduncles, of the receptacle, &c.

4. *Vesicular Texture;* composed like the foregoing of spherical cellules; but these cellules are more detached from each other, and frequently dispersed: common in mushrooms, and several kinds of *agarici, pezizæ,* and *phallus,* are entirely made up of vesicles.

5. *Irregular Texture;* in which the sides do not form the same angle with the base: sometimes this angle is a straight angle, sometimes acute, sometimes obtuse. We find this texture in the sheaths of the leaves, in the bracteæ, the calyces, &c.

6. *Hazel-tree Texture;* the cellules not spherical, cylindrical, or prismatic; but rather an oval or oblong form. This texture is common in the internal bark of the hazel-tree, and particularly between the fibrous vessels beside the tracheæ.

—These six varieties of the cellular texture admit of several shades, and we frequently find intermediate forms which appear to be two varieties at once. We might add a seventh variety, the *compact texture,* which is found in some mushrooms, lichens, &c. not clearly developed, or so fine that its structure cannot be distinguished. The cellular texture consists of small membranous vesicles, being the primordial substance of vegetables, and of all organized bodies. The cellular texture is like the froth of common soap; but the froth of soap is composed of bubbles of air, separated originally from each other, so that each bubble is formed as it were of a distinct membrane, and it is only by meeting that these partitions are confounded. Frequently, the isolated bubbles rise to the surface of the froth, as is the case with cellules isolated in the cavities of the peduncle, the receptacle of the flowers, and of the fruit. Mr. Link is of opinion that the cellules have had the same origin with the bubbles alluded to; that a gas has been developed in a viscous fluid, and has reduced it into small vesicles, which have approached each other. As the vesicles of the cellular texture have a more regular arrangement than the soap bubbles, a peculiar attraction necessary to the increase of the vegetable, must have forced them into this arrangement! The cellule increases with the whole plant. It is astonishing that a cellule surrounded with wood should extend, notwithstanding the obstacle thus presented to it. Every organized body is developed, and increases by a very powerful force, and the plant in developing itself breaks a very strong thread tied firmly round it. Every cellule is a separate organ, destined to preserve and prepare the sap, to furnish it to other parts. The superfluity penetrates into the *meatus intercellulares,* and resembles animal fat a little. The green matter which colours the plant is always in the cellules. It resists the action of water, but it is dissolved in alcohol: this solution is not precipitated by water like that of the resins.

resins. All the colouring matter of the leaves, the flowers, and the fruits, is contained in the cellules, as well as the acid, sweet, astringent, or saline juices.

PRUSSIA.

In the ancient library lately discovered at Glogau in Silesia, there have been found many Latin translations from Greek writers, which are of a much earlier date than any at present known. From the information with which we have been favoured by Professor Schneider, it appears that among them are several manuscript copies of versions usually attributed to scholars who lived at the period of the revival of literature, but which were written before the time of their reputed authors; and some of which turn out to be the productions of the third and fourth century. Amongst them is a complete translation of Galen, executed about that age: parts of which have been published by Matthiæ as fragments of Latin medical writers. From the documents contained in this most curious collection, it is the intention of Professor Schneider to draw up an account of the state of literature in the middle ages; in which he will expose many plagiarisms and frauds of learned persons, who have hitherto enjoyed reputation for industry and research.

RUSSIA.

Considerable improvements have been made in Gas Lights, by Messrs. SOBOLEWSKY and HORRER, at Petersburgh. The object of the authors was to see what kind of light could be produced by the combustion of WOOD in closed vessels, and by reducing it to charcoal. The greatest difficulty consists in getting rid of the vapour that exhales from the gas, and in giving brilliancy and purity to the flame; for in all the trials made in Russia, and in other countries, the flame has always been feeble and blueish, but little luminous, and accompanied by a mephitic exhalation. After many satisfactory attempts, Messrs. Sobolewsky and Horrer have at length completely succeeded, and can be certain of producing light by the gas, which will be very bright, without any sensible odour or fuliginous exhalation. By an extreme external heat the pure wood is decomposed, and becomes charcoal; and its other constituent parts, such as the acid, the hydrogen, and the carbon, are disengaged, and form, from the commencement of the operation, empyreumatic oil and acid, that is to say tar. Afterwards, in proportion as the heat augments, these substances, combining with the igniting principle or heat, produce carbonic acid and inflammable hydrogen gas. The gas is conducted into water, to cleanse it; after which it is collected in a large reservoir, where it is ready for use. A cubic cord of wood, equal to 2,133 French metres, reduced to charcoal by the process above described, produces 255 pounds, Paris weight, of the best charcoal; 70 buckets of acid of 20 *pouds*, produce 30 pounds, *poids de marc*, of tar. After the acid is properly purified, there remain 50 buckets of good vinegar. This account proves some of the advantages resulting from this method of reducing wood to charcoal; and if we add, that from a single cubic cord 50,000 cubic feet of gas can be extracted, and that this quantity is sufficient to feed 4000 lamps for five hours, the result will appear beyond all belief.

In England the Gas Lights produced from coals by Mr. WINSOR's process, have afforded one of the greatest improvements in the arts of life that has been made in our time.

The bones of an unknown animal were lately found in a peat moss in Russia. This creature must have been about twelve feet long. The horns were two feet and a half long, and one foot and a half round at the root. From the appearance of this imperfect skeleton, it seems to have belonged to the Urus or Aurochs, mentioned by Cæsar in his account of Germany. And it is thought that the real Urus may still be occasionally seen in the mountains of Siberia.

GREECE.

The extensive works going on at Corfu, by order of the *French government*, have led to the discovery of various interesting articles. It had been long since known that an ancient city was situated in that part of the island which extends between one of its old harbours and the sea, at the foot of the small hill, St. Pantaleon. The remains of ancient aqueducts, the great quantity of ruins, inscriptions, and ancient columns, along the sea-coast to the point of Aperama, far from the position of Paleapolis, induce a belief that the city extended that length. At three different points within the inclosure of the ancient city, there are remains of a stone aqueduct. This aqueduct was, in the lower parts, sustained by arcades, a great part of which we still see at the level of the ground to an extent of 7 or 800 metres. These monuments prove, that what the ancients have told us of the

the magnificence of the works of this city is not exaggerated. As to the waters, Homer informs us that there were two fountains constantly spouting water, one of which watered the gardens of Alcinous, and the other flowed through canals under the windows of the palace, forming afterwards a large basin for the use of the citizens. Fragments of columns and several capitals of the Doric order have been found, and particularly some shafts of finely fluted columns. One of these shafts is 1 metre 10 centimetres in diameter, another 87 centimetres some elegant small heads have also been found, a statue of a female with very elegant drapery, and several other figures in marble: a leaden bow very well preserved, and two weights of an oval form and of less diameter than an egg, with the inscription ΚΑΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ. These were probably the balls which served for the sling of some hero among the Corcyrans. In the same environs, at a place called *Stratees*, there was found an ancient bronze vase of middling size and without handles: it contained a large quantity of silver medals. The greater part of these medals are in high preservation; they are of Dyrrhachium, an ancient Corcyran colony, now called Durazzo, a city on the shores of Epirus. These medals bear the usual emblem of a cow suckling a calf, and on the exergue what archæologists regard as the gardens of Alcinoüs, with the epigraph ΔΥΡ and the club. The only difference which we have to remark is, that the cow is turned to the left, instead of being to the right, as upon all the medals of this colony. Among these medals, some have been found belonging to Corinth and Siphnos, with the Sphynx, and belonging to Corcyra with the diota to the right and the star in the exergue: other Corcyran medals of third rate size, have on one side young Bacchus crowned with ivy, on the other a winged Pegasus, a laurel on his head, and at his hind feet the prow of a ship with the monograms Α.Κ.Κ.: others have the inscription ΦΑΛΑΚΡΟΥ and ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑΣ: others the name of Demetrius, king of Macedon. At the same spot where the vase was found, bronze nails were seen with large heads, and a small golden calf. The monuments which have been discovered in greatest quantity, are inscriptions on bricks. Almost all these fragments are of the same form: their colour is generally yellowish, although some are reddish. The form of the letters is more or less regular; the ordinary dialect is the Doric. Several decrees of the senate of Corcyra, engraved in brass, and which are still preserved, are drawn up in the same dialect. Some inscriptions contain the names of magistrates, and of other dignitaries, and the different districts of the island; discoveries which have been highly useful in elucidating the ancient topography. The proper name is always preceded by the preposition ΕΠΙ: which announces the title of the Pritannus or Archontas. We read on one for example ΕΠΙΑΛΚΑΙΟΥ: on another ΕΠΙΒΟΙΣΚ. This name might have been that of the son of Lycophron of Dodona, whom the council of the Corcyrans admit into the number of the citizens of their country, as asserted in the decree engraved in brass, and preserved at Corfu by the antiquary, Victor Gangady. ΕΠΙΑΠΟΛΛΩΔΟΡΟΥ. ΕΠΙΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΟΣ. ΑΣΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΑΙ. These three monuments are in good preservation. The last seems to have been dedicated to Venus. The letters ΑΣ are wanting to complete the name. ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑ. ΕΠΙΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑ. In the museums of individuals at Corfu, we find a medal in brass exhibiting a head with a long beard, and crowned with laurel. In the exergue there is a ship with the word ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑ. A still more interesting monument is the following: ΙΣΤΩΝΗΣ. It is the name of a mountain celebrated in the history of Corcyra. Thucydides informs us, that upon this mountain 500 Corcyrans saved themselves, having escaped from a massacre occasioned by a civil commotion. This mountain still preserves its name. Another not less important is the following: ΦΑΛΑΚΡΟΥ. Strabo thus denominates a promontory of Corcyra, which was probably barren and devoid of trees. Besides the above inscription, are cups, urns, lamps, small statues, idols, bas-reliefs, heads of nymphs, &c. The substance of these monuments, is partly a pale yellow without varnish, and sometimes a deep yellow with varnish. The style is various, and seems to indicate that there were various schools of art in the island.

N. B. We purpose in future to place our Monthly Reports *before the London and Country News, as being in more immediate connection with analogous articles, and more commensurate with their value and interest.*

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician in Westminster; from March 25 to April 20, 1814.

TUSSIS et Dyspnœa	37	Synochus	2
Pertussis	2	Scarlatina Anginosa	2
Asthma	2	Phrenitis	1
Hœmoptoe	3	Tic Douloureux	1
Pleuritis	1	Cephalalgia	5
Bronchitis Asthenica	3	Vertigo	3
Catarrhus	6	Asthenia	6
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	Paralysis	2
Scrofula	2	Hemiplegia	1
Hydrocephalus	1	Hysteria	1
Hydrothorax	2	Amenorrhœa	4
Anasarca	3	Leucorrhœa	2
Ascites	2	Menorrhagia	2
Icterus	1	Morbi Infantiles	8
Dyspepsia	3	Porrigo	2
Gastrodynia	2	Ascarides	3
Rheumatismus	7	Gravel	2
Ophthalmia	1	Dysuria	2

Although the severity of the weather has ceased, the present list still announces a great preponderance of pulmonic disease. Some of the cases of cough were accompanied by Anasarca, others by spitting of blood. The case of jaundice (Icterus) was occasioned by anxiety, and extreme grief, in a female, who had the misfortune to lose two children nearly at the same time, and when she was six months advanced in pregnancy. Poverty by no means renders the mind insensible to the affections which so strongly link parents and their offspring. I very lately witnessed a fatal instance of this link being suddenly broken. A poor woman, who had left an aged mother sitting in her chair as well as usual, on returning home from an errand found her lifeless. The daughter, who was aged about forty-five, was immediately taken ill, and when I saw her two days afterwards appeared nearly insensible, so much so indeed that I at first thought she was actually dead; all muscular power was destroyed; and she lingered in this state almost a week, without being able to take sustenance, or derive the least benefit from medicine.

Since the last report, in which I suggested some remarks on the superiority of art over the unassisted power of nature in the cure of disease, I met with the following passage in Professor Dugald Stewart's "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," vol. ii. 4to. just published: "The idea of following nature in the treatment of diseases;—an idea which I believe prevails more and more in the practice of every physician, in proportion as his views are enlarged by science, is founded, not on hypothesis, but on one of the most general laws yet known with respect to the animal economy; and it implies an acknowledgment, not only of the vanity of abstract theories, but of the limited province of human art." From a long and careful induction of facts, in the writings of ancient and modern physicians, and the result of considerable personal experience of the powers and effects of remedies, I am disposed to regard the converse of the proposition to be true; and consequently to infer, that it is possible to be a philosopher without having a competent knowledge of the complicated art of medicine; and to possess a copious store of metaphysical erudition without understanding the views on which a scientific physician grounds his practice. In ancient times indeed, when, it will readily be admitted, physicians, compared with those of the present age, were very ignorant, the doctrine of the learned professor might be true; in the dark a man favours his friends by not firing his pistol; an ignorant practitioner does the least mischief in not interfering with nature. But wisdom in one age may be folly in another. Hippocrates acted with admirable prudence in allowing certain diseases to run their course without interruption, because at that period of time he was not acquainted with those remedies which successive improvement and discoveries in practice have developed. Sir Gilbert Blane has recently published some observations on this subject which are completely in point; and his authority will probably have more weight than any facts which I might adduce from my own experience. "In the first and third sections of the works of Hippocrates, there are forty-two cases of acute disease, in which the patients are particularized by name, and the symptoms, progress, and termination, of their respective disorders are related with the utmost clearness, and the most exemplary candour. Of these there were thirty-seven cases of continued fever, without local affection. In the other five there was inflammation in vital parts. Of the former there died *twenty-one;* of the

latter

latter four. Among the former are included four cases of child-bed fever, *all of whom died*; and two consequent on abortion, both of whom also died. Of the five cases of local inflammation, one was of the brain, one of the throat, one of the lungs, one of the bowels, and one of the liver. None of the subjects of these cases survived, except that of the lungs. The proportion of deaths therefore, on the whole number, was twenty-five in forty-two. In continued fever without local affection, including the cases of child-bed and abortion, it was twenty-one in thirty-seven; exclusive of these, it was fifteen in thirty-one; and we have seen that of local inflammations, *four died out of five*.

"This statement is extremely instructive as well as curious; for it does not appear that any medical treatment was employed, except glysters and suppositories in a few, and blood-letting in one."

Thus, in acute complaints, it should seem that about one half of the patients would naturally perish if left to themselves. The art of the physician is most conspicuously displayed in the power which he exercises over morbid action, in checking and destroying, not in encouraging, the destructive and blind efforts of nature.

Craven-street, April 22, 1814. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE official papers presented to the House of Commons, stated, that the total amount of wheat imported into the several ports of Great Britain in the year 1810 was 1,387,020 quarters; of which 334,836 were from France, 189,160 were from Holland, and only 34,829 from America. With respect to flour, it appeared that we did not import more of that article from the United States than we did from the countries with which we were at war.

Account of the Weekly Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation in the Year 1814, distinguishing the Bank Post Bills, as well as the Notes under the Value of Five Pounds.

			Bank Notes of 5l. and upwards.	Bank Post Bills.	Bank Notes under 5l.
			£	£	£
1814	January . .	7	14,490,730	947,470	8,233,220
		14	15,882,440	1,027,870	8,361,070
		21	15,625,830	1,084,580	8,377,910
		28	16,130,780	1,090,560	8,346,410
	February . .	4	15,729,040	1,075,420	8,370,400
		11	15,482,260	1,125,910	8,349,420
		18	15,590,380	1,122,940	8,308,760
		25	15,678,310	1,087,820	8,341,310
	March . .	4	16,178,200	1,076,510	8,316,880
		11	15,352,730	1,074,540	8,308,110
		18	15,537,810	1,063,510	8,314,150

Between January 4 and March 25, Gold in bars was 5l. 8s. per oz.; Portugal coin 5l. 10s.; Silver in bars 6s. 11½d.; and Dollars 6s. 11d. The Course of Exchange was, Hamburgh 2½; Usances 29; Lisbon 73½; and Paris, 1 day's date, 21 franks.

Mr. EDINGTON, in his late work on the Coal Trade, states the opinion that the time is not distant when the long wrought mines of Newcastle will fail; and that before then there must be an intolerable advance in the price of coals. He says that in the course of seven years the following collieries will be exhausted :—

	Chaldrons.
Brandling's Main	20,000
Walker's Colliery	25,000
Adair's Main	18,000
Russell's Wall's End	45,000
Heaton Main	25,000
	133,000

133,000 Newcastle chaldrons, equal to about, (London chaldrons) . . . 257,687

And

And in the space of fourteen years there will be another decrease of coals to market, viz. from

	Chaldrons.
Percy Main	35,000
Burdon Moor	35,000
A decrease on the best coals from Hebbron	15,000
	85,000
Equal to, (London chaldrons)	164,687

And in twenty-one years, another decrease of coals to London market, viz. from

Hebbron Main	15,000
Temple's Wall's End	35,000
Bewick and Cranster's ditto	35,000
Bell and Brown's ditto	[illegible],000
Bell and Brown's Wellington	20,000
Devey's Manor Main	25,000
Killingworth Main	35,000
North Coxlodge	20,000
Ellison's Main	18,000
Russell's Main	13,000
	261,000

261,000 Newcastle chaldron, equal to, (London chaldrons) . . . 505,687

So that there will be a decrease of the leading coals to market in the first seven years of . . . 257,687
In fourteen years, a further decrease of . . . 164,687
In twenty-one years, a still further decrease of . . . 505,687

Making a Total decrease in the Annual Supply of . 928,061 L. Ch.

This decrease of the best coals, in consequence of the mines becoming exhausted, is accelerated by the increase of consumption. The London bakers, who twenty years ago used wood, now universally bake with coals; each uses on an average fifteen chaldrons in a year, and there being about five thousand bakers in the metropolis, their annual consumption amounts to seventy-five thousand chaldrons, of which Paddington supplies a considerable quantity; the remainder are from the Scotch, Welch, and Hartley, and Blyth and Cowper's collieries.

In consequence of the great falling off in *the building of ships* in the port of London, and the few repairs going on, thousands of industrious individuals, connected with these establishments, have been long pining in misery and distress from the want of employment. The slips for building ships are *forty-one*, while only *one* ship is [illegible] building. The repairing docks are capable of receiving *sixty-two* ships; and only *eighteen* ships are now under slight repairs!

All our reports from the out-ports and the manufacturing districts relative to the improved state and prospects of trade, as a consequence of the great political changes, are highly gratifying.

Prices of Merchandize, April 22.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, West India ordinary	4	12	0	to	4	15	0	per cwt.
———, ——— fine	6	9	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
———, Mocha	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	2	7	—	0	2	8	ditto.
Flax, Riga	90	0	0	—	91	0	0	per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets	6	12	0	—	12	0	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	6	12	0	—	10	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	15	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
——, ———, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, sallad	28	0	0	—	30	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	105	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	13	0	—	2	14	0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	5	0	—	1	9	0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	15	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	5	17	0	—	5	19	0	per cwt.
——, ———, fine	6	8	0	—	6	14	0	ditto.

Sugar,

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Sugar, East India . . .	6	0	0	to	6	15	0	per cwt.
——, lump, fine . . .	8	10	0	—	8	18	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . . .	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	per lb.
———, Cloves . . .	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
———, Nutmegs . .	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
———, Pepper, black .	0	1	6	—	0	1	7	ditto.
———, ———, white .	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted . .	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
———, Russia, yellow .	5	8	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . . .	0	3	2½	—	0	3	8	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine . .	0	7	0	—	0	7	2	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old . .	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old . .	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock shares fetch 150l. per share.—West India ditto, 160l.—The Grand Junction Canal shares fetch 233l. per share.—The East London Water-Works, 70l.—The Albion Insurance Office shares fetch 46l.—The Globe 113l.—And the Imperial 48l.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 26th were 66⅛; 5 per cent. 94; omnium, 18⅜.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 19th of March and the 19th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 60.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

Anness W. Cheapside, watchmaker. (Hind
Allen B. Trent Dock, Derby, victualler. (Barber
Bendy E. Charles square, Hoxton, factor. (Williams
Brook J. Longroyd Bridge, Huddersfield, cloth dresser. (Battye
Brice S, Whitney, victualler. (Surman, London
Brown J. Westoe, Durham, innkeeper. (Bell and Brodrick, London
Barnett T. Portsea, mercer. (Glendining
Collins T. Witney, blanket manufacturer. (Foulkes and co.
Cogan T. Houndsditch, salesman. (Pope
Coldwell W. Sheffield, merchant. (Wilson
Dan J. Earl's Colne, Essex, dealer. (Wilson
Dudfield T. Southwark, boot-maker. (Bagley, Wapping
Dowd J. John street, Oxford street, victualler. (Walker and Rankin
Ellis J. Haverfordwest, Pembroke, mercer. (Griffiths
Freeman J. H[illegible]n Garden, taylor. (Whitcombe and King
Firth W. Liversidge, Yorksh. clothier. (Butler
German W. Topsham, corn factor. (Isaacson, Cannon street
Greenstreet J. Camberwell, wheelwright. (Dyne and Son, London
Garrison J. Camden Town, victualler. (Aldridge and Smith
Henry H. B. Bread street Hill, merchant. (Alliston and co.
Harper C. and co. Snow's Fields, Southwark, emery paper manufacturer. (Statton and Allport, Shoreditch
Hartley W. Laugroyd, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Huxley
Hall J. Lyndhurst, Southampton, victualler. (Barney
Hopkins S. Lee Forge, Namptwich. (Ealeston and Elwood
Hall S. Great Bolton, innkeeper. (Cross and Rushton
Hays J. Lower East Smithfield, collar and harness maker. (Cooper and Lowe
Huson J. New street, Bishopsgate, bricklayer. (Eyles
Howell R. Nottingham, taylor. (Allsop and Wilks
Herbert T. Seaford, butcher. (Palmer, London
Jewitt S. Faxfleet, corn factor. (Spofforth and Pierson
Lane E. jun. Mountnessing, Essex, farmer. (Stanley
Lovell T. Portsmouth, rope maker. (Briggs, London
Linthorne E. and co. Wallbrook, merchants. (Kaye and co.
Newman J. Hanway street, linen draper. (Hall
Matthews J. and W. Worcester, ironmonger. (Chilton
Moxon J. Marlpit House, Pontefract. (Mitton
Mills W. A. Kempsey, miller. (Platt
Offer J. Bath, hatter. (Young
Poole R. Macclesfield, timber merchant. (Hurd, Inner Temple
Parratt J. Enfield, smith. (J. Meymott
Phillips G. Lambeth Marsh, timber merchant. (Hatton
Phillips T. Norwich, brandy merchant. (Longdill and Butterfield
Parker J. Norwich, linen draper. (Bignold and Beckersleth
Rye S. Egham, brewer and coal merchant. (Matthew
Stewart J. Charlotte street, Portland Place, wine merchant. (Allen and Gylby
Sherwood W. Liverpool, soap manufacturer. (Griffiths and Hind
Smith W. Hart street, corn dealer. (Parnther and Turner
Smallbone J. Basingstoke, corn factor. (Knight and Shebbeare
Smedley W. Burton-upon-Trent, grocer. (Osborne
Todman R. Wood street, warehouseman. (Walton
Taylor J. Richard street, Commercial Road, coachmaster. (Chester
Willitt M. Chepstow, Monmouthshire, druggist. (Jessop
Wallis M. Hemmingford Grey, Huntingdonshire, merchant. (Clennell
Wild R. Craven street, Strand, taylor. (Pasmore
Wye C. W. London, merchant. (Walton
Wells B. Gracechurch street, hosier and glover. (Holt and Farren
Watson S. Ilkeston, Derby, chandler. (Allsop and Wells
Ward J. Banbury, grocer. (Tilbury
Warrington A. Shrewsbury, bricklayer. (Griffith
Wilson G. S. Devereux court, Strand, merchant. (Bell and Bromley.

DIVIDENDS.

Affiter D. Gravesend
Abbey P. Wortley
Ashley J. G. Gloucester Terrace
Austin G. B. Kentish Town
Asling and Cooper, Bermondsey
Ashton T. Portsea
Adams and Spragg, London
Adams B. and E. Bucklersherd
Ayres W. jun. Fleet street
Bevan T. Haverfordwest
Brooks W. Paddington
Billing J. H. Paddington
Bland J. Fen-court
Butler O. Colchester
Bailey S. and T. Harwell Heath
Bevan W. Crombie's Row, Commercial Road
Black J. Percy street, St. Pancras
Barnacott T. Plymouth
Beaton S. Downhead, Somersetshire
Bowden T. Plymouth
Buckridge J. Lambeth
Brumby T., H., and C., Gainsborough
Biggood J. Swallow street
Byles B. Austin Friars
Barker J. Brickwall, Hertfordshire
Brown J. and G. Croydon
Blanshford D. and R. London
Blick J. Middlesex
Bowes W. Newport
Baker T. Rochester, Kent
Collifs J. Great Portland street
Cooke J. Speldhurst street, Burton Crescent
Camps W. Worcester Place
Coleman S. Maidstone
Cleeve T. Lincoln
Chalmer T. Lincoln
Clark W. T. Holborn
Constable M. and J. Shad Thames
Champion J. Great St. Helen's
Chittenden J. Bolsover street
Collens J. and F. London

Coates

Coates J. M. Darlington
Cox J. Ilminster
Cock B. Deptford
Cook J. Newcastle
Darke J. Skinner street
Duke E. and F. Eltham
Dodson J. Lewes
Deal J. T. Shaftesbury
Dobson J. Ratcliffe Highway
Dodgson T. Cheapside
Dickins T. Middlesex
Dolling T. A. Stonehouse
Dugnall W. Liverpool
Ellin T. Watford, Herts
Ethell W. and T. Birmingham
Eardley T. Exeter
Field C. Queen street, Portsea
Fitzgerald S. Tothill street, Westminster
Freame T. Worcester
Finnis R. Middlesex
Fenwick G. Middlesex
Finley M. Wapping High street
Greenways, Bristol
Griffith R. and W. J. Holwell, Exeter
Gerillod T. Craven street
Gregory J. Wakefield
Gummer W. and J. Randall, Newington
Green J. E. New Road, Bermondsey
Guthrie and Cooke, Liverpool
Gilchrist G. Liverpool
Gould W. Bath
Hardwick J. Old Brompton
Higginson H. Finsbury square
Herth J. Norwich
Hickinbottom J. Jermyn street
Holt J. Southall
Hills T. Westham
Hewitt S. Bishopsgate street
Hulls W. Holborn
Hislop A. and co. Bow Lane
Hook J. Bermondsey
Hodson J. London
Hawkey J. Middlesex
Hudson J. B. London
Hanion J. Middlesex
Holt J. London
Hooper and Bedford, London
Honey W. Crown Court, Aldersgate street
Israel J. London
Jarman W. London
Jones H. R. Norton Falgate
Jolly J. Albion Buildings
Jordan J. Bush Lane, Cannon street
Jenkins E. Twickenham
James H. London
Jones W. A. and J. D. London
Jones D. K. Neath
Kensington J. P. and co. Lombard street
Kesteven J. Middlesex
Kennett R. and O. Punsham, Cheapside
Lamb W. Manchester
Lutyens J. Lloyd's Coffee House
Leo J. Lancaster
Lewis J. Worcester
Lewis T. London
Like T. Middlesex
Lutkin S. Middlesex
Leonard P. London
Lecomte E. London
Lucraft J. Plymouth
Mavor J. sen. Leadenhall street
Maning J. Peterborough
Mitchell T. Jane street, Commercial Road
Martin G. Dover
Masterman M. Down street
Merryweather T. Lincoln
Maton W. New Sarum
Major W. Woolwich
Moore T. Worthing
Moscroft and Bates, Birmingham
Martell J. L. London
Nettleton W. Plymouth
Newport W. jun. King's Road
Nowlan J. Middlesex
Newham N. Falkingham
Paige R. Totness, Devonshire
Platt W. Bolton le Moors
Perry J. London
Poppleton T. Boston
Parker H. Halifax
Pacey J. Worcester
Philipps T. and G. Old City Chambers
Rooke W. Noble street
Ring W. jun. Rochester
Robinson W. Manchester
Rutt T. Dalston
Rayner and Medley, Newport
Robson P. Cleadon
Russell J. Cubbington Heath, Warwickshire
Strout R. Newman court, Cornhill
Snowden W. Manchester
Simpson G. Copthall Chambers
Shoobert J. Hackney
Syms N. Watton-under-Edge
Seddon T. Salford
Smith J. Upperthong
Towmroe P. Nottingham
Towndrow R. Hay, Derbyshire
Taylor T. Dover Court, Essex
Topier and Leadley, London
Torr J. Middlesex
Vaughton J. Middlesex
Williams W. Much Wenlock, Salop
Westover J. Norwood
Waters E. T. London
Wilson and Westmoreland, Liverpool
Wheatley S. Bristol
Williams W. Tofts.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

MR. ALEXANDER GARDEN, of Old Compton Street, Soho, has published the following process for obtaining Iode:

1. To a concentrated watery solution of kelp (or the waste ley of the soap-maker where kelp has been employed) from which the greater part of the crystallizable salts have been separated by the usual processes of evaporation and crystallization, he adds red oxide of lead in the proportion of one ounce to about a pint of the former; boils the mixture over a slow fire to dryness, and increases the heat towards the end of the solution so as to carbonize any animal or vegetable matter which the substance may contain. This last may most conveniently be performed in an iron ladle.

2. He digests the dried mass in a quantity of cold water sufficient to extract the greatest portion of the soluble matter, and filters and evaporates the clear liquid to the consistence of a syrup.

3. He introduces the liquid obtained in the last process, together with the saline matter which may have separated during the evaporation, into a glass mattrass, and pours thereon about twice its bulk of alcohol; digests with a gentle heat for a few minutes, and then suffers the vessel with its contents to grow cold.

4. He decants the clear alcoholic solution into a tubulated retort, adapts a receiver, and by means of a gentle and gradually applied heat distils off the alcohol. The saline matter which remains in the retort is to be washed out and evaporated to dryness in a capsule of Wedgwood's ware.

5. He introduces the dry salt thus obtained into a mattrass with a short neck, to which a glass tube, about six or eight inches long, and sufficiently large to fit over the external diameter of the neck, has been luted, and pours over the salt, by means of a long-necked funnel, twice its weight of strong sulphuric acid. He heats the mixture gradually by a spirit or Argand's lamp, and *the iode* will immediately begin to rise in the form of a dense and beautiful violet-colored gas, which will be condensed in the upper part of the vessel in black shining crystals; when the gas ceases to be disengaged the mattrass should be allowed to cool: *the iode* may then be washed out with water, dried on white filtering paper at a temperature not exceeding 100° of Fahrenheit, and inclosed in a bottle accurately fitted with a glass stopper.

Mr. ACCUM has also published another process of obtaining Iode. He says it is to be found in abundance in the waste or spent lee of those soap manufacturers who employ kelp in the preparation of soap. To obtain the iode from the waste lee, let it be boiled for a few minutes with quicklime; strain the fluid and mingle it with sulphuric acid in excess. This being done, evaporate the liquor to a syrupy consistence, and then distil, or heat it, in a flask or retort with red oxyd of lead and sulphuric acid. The iode will thus

thus be obtained in abundance; and this in fact constitutes the cheapest process of obtaining it.

If the product to be distilled with manganese has not been freed sufficiently from the muriates in which the soap lee abounds, there then is a copious production of chlorine, together with a yellow fluid, and then the quantity of iode becomes considerably diminished. This loss may be guarded against, by adding filings of zinc to the mixture, previously to submitting it to distillation. In fact, the addition of zinc filings effects the expulsion of an additional portion of iode from the mass, after the oxide of lead or manganese has ceased to act.

Professor JAMESON, of Edinburgh, has published the following short enumeration of the most important of his mineralogical conclusions:

1. That primitive rocks contain no mechanical deposites, the conglomerated rocks in gneiss and porphyry being entirely of a chemical nature.

2. That greywacke is always a pure chemical deposite, and contains no mechanical intermixture.

3. That felspar occurs more abundantly in nature than is generally supposed, this mineral being one of the principal constituent parts of granite, gneiss, *clay slate*, porphyry, sienite, *serpentine, flinty slate, hornstone, greywacke, transition slate, striped jasper, oldest conglomerates*, besides forming in some degree the basis of most of the primitive, transition, and floetz trap rocks.

4. That the vast beds of conglomerate which rest upon, and sometimes probably alternate with, transition rocks, are also chemical deposites.

5. That sandstone in many instances appears to be a chemical deposite.

6. That many of the fragments and fragmented appearances which occur in porphyry, limestone, and trap rocks, are of a chemical nature, and of cotemporaneous formation with the rocks in which they are contained.

7. That true primitive veins, those confined to primitive rocks, whatever may be their nature or magnitude, are often of cotemporaneous formation with the rocks they traverse.

8. That many of the veins in transition and floetz countries, even those extending for many hundred yards, and of great width, are of cotemporaneous formation with the rocks in which they are contained.

9. That strata of crystallized rocks may appear to run beneath an older rock when they really rest upon it, and have been formed after it.

10. That the various wavings in the strata of gneiss, mica slate, clay slate, greywacke, transition slate, and sandstone, are the effects of crystallization.

11. That the general, physical, and geographical distribution of petrifactions in the crust of the earth does not correspond with that of the present existing races of animals and plants.

BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE have so long neglected informing our readers of the progress of the Botanical Magazine, that we have fallen so greatly into arrears as to oblige us of necessity to be very brief in our remarks; often merely to enumerate.

No. 312 contains,

CLERODENDRUM *tomentosum;* called at Port Jackson, in New Holland, where it grows spontaneously, the Cumberland-tree, but for what reason we know not.

DIOSMA *fragans;* a new species of Diosma, shewy, and the more valuable, as being powerfully aromatic, without any admixture of the foxy odour so disgusting in many species of this genus.

PLATYLOBIUM *parviflorum*. No figure has been before given of this species, though among the first plants from that country described by Dr. Smith.

PYRETHRUM *indicum*. A new plant, of which seeds were sent from Calcutta by Dr. Roxburgh. It does not seem to have either beauty or any remarkable quality to recommend it.

AGAVE *lurida*. The plant figured by Jacquin under the same name, Mr. Ker informs us, is totally different; though he supposes the alteration made in its specific character, in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis, was probably owing to Jacquin's figure.

HÆMANTHUS *quadrivalvis*.

ALLIUM *striatum*. In a note added to this article Mr. Ker seems to have established that Allium *gracile* and *inodorum*, Bot. Mag. (*fragrans* of Ventenat,) are the same plant; when cultivated in the stove it is *gracile*, and when in the open ground the same plant becomes the *inodorum*.

No. 313 contains,

NYMPHÆA *pygmæa:* first published in the Paradisus Londinensis.

PTEROSPERMUM *suberifolium.*

DILLWYNIA *parvifolia*; a new species, of which no account has been before published.

RUSSELIA *multiflora*; Dr. Sims considers this a new species, distinct both from Jacquin's *sarmentosa* and the *rotundifolia* of Cavanilles.

TILLANDSIA *stricta*; a beautiful species, not any where before described.

WATSONIA *marginata* (β minor). The margin of the leaves in this variety becomes obsolete.

TRITONIA *capensis* β.

PELIOSANTHES *humilis*; published before in the Botanist's Repository.

In No. 314 we have a beautiful figure of

GOMPHOLOBIUM *polymorphum*; the grandiflorum of Botanist's Repository, but not of Dr. Smith.

IXODIA *achillæoides.* A singular plant, the flower of which very nearly resembles Achillea *Ptarmica* in appearance; but the white rays are not formed by the florets, but by an expanded petal-like appendix to the outer paliæ, or, according to Mr. Brown, of the innermost squamæ of the calyx.

COSMEA *bipinnata.* A very handsome flower.

CINERARIA *petasitis.* A Mexican gigantic species, which Dr. Sims proposes to place in the system betwixt Cineraria *tussilaginis* and *præcox.*

FRITILLARIA *persica* α.—FRITILLARIA *latifolia* (γ) *lutea.*—EUCOMIS *punctata* (β) *striata.*—HELONIAS *læta* β.—The four last are all varieties of species before published in the Magazine.

No. 315 contains,

SIDA *hastata.*—CLITORIA *Ternatea* —TALINUM *reflexum.*

OXYLOBIUM *cordifolium.* A New-Holland papilionaceous shrub, first published in the Botanist's Repository.

DILLWYNIA *ericifolia.* Dr. Sims seems to have hesitated whether he ought to consider this as the *ericifolia* or *floribunda*. In our opinion he has, at last, decided wrong; we have little doubt but that the figure here given as the *ericifolia* belongs in reality to *floribunda.*

CURCUMA *Zedoaria.* This is not supposed to be the plant that produces the Zedoary of the shops, which is more probably the product of Curcuma *Zerumbet.*

PITCAIRNIA *angustifolia.*

We must defer the farther account of this publication till another month.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 20th of April, 1814, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.				*Thermometer.*			
Highest 29·9.	April 8 and 9.	Wind East.		Highest 69°.	April 15.	Wind East.	
Lowest 29·0.	—— 17.	—— S.E.		Lowest 35°.	Mar. 26.	—— South.	
Greatest variation in 24 hours,	38-hundredths of an inch.	On the 1st, the mercury was at 29·7, and on the next day, it was no higher than 29·12.		Greatest variation in 24 hours,	9°.	On the 12th instant, the mercury was at 45° in the morning before sun-rise, and on the next day, at the same time, it stood at 54°.	

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report is equal to nearly 2½ inches in depth.

The mean height of the barometer for the month is equal to 29·485, and that of the thermometer is equal to 50°. Notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of the spring when our last report was drawn up, we may now add that the country never put on a more flattering aspect than at the present moment, and there is every prospect of its being a good fruit year. The mildness of the weather, and the favorable rains have done much to revive the hopes of those who depend on the fruits of the earth, either for subsistence, or the gratification of their pleasures. The wind has been variable, but chiefly from the easterly points. Of the twenty-seven days, seventeen have been very brilliant.

A remarkable appearance of Aurora Borealis was seen in London on the evening of Sunday the 17th.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE seed business universally in a greater state of forwardness than could have been expected, and, in a short time, will be most successfully finished. The dry weather which succeeded the frost, and the subsequent genial rains, have been equally favorable to culture and to vegetation. The prospect upon the land is glorious. Wheats, from their

their appearance, promise a great crop; and, upon lands and cold clays, where they have suffered in plant, it does not thence follow that they may be less productive, there being, in all probability, full as many plants left, as such land is calculated to seed to a profitable maturity. The spring crops above ground, are yet too backward to afford any solid rule of judgment, but winter tares and rape are probably among the most indifferent crops of the season. The present stormy weather is extremely favorable to the grass crops. The last season was one of the most universal plenty, and the stock of bread corn on hand is great indeed. The same in Ireland, France, and most parts of Europe. Cattle and meat markets declining in price.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Mutton 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.—Veal 6s. to 8s. 6d.—Lamb 15d. to 17d.—Pork 6s. to 8s.—Bacon 8s. 8d.—Irish ditto 7s. 4d.—Fat 6s. 6d.—Skins 50s. to 70s.—Potatoes 3l. to 5l.—Cake 16l. 16s. to 18l. 18s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 50s. to 72s.—Barley 33s. to 41s.—Oats 16s. to 32s.—The quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l.—Straw 1l. 13s. to 2l. 9s.

Middlesex, April 21, 1814.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Sacred Harmony, a Selection of Hymns; set to Music, with a Thorough-bass for the Organ, by John Burkitt. 12s.

WE find in this collection of sacred music near fifty pieces; some of which are for a single voice, some for two voices, and others for three. We have always professed ourselves friends of compositions of this kind, because they extend the activity of a science that in our opinion is, when applied to proper subjects and purposes, as useful as pleasing. A Sunday evening cannot, perhaps, be better employed than in music of the description of that before us; a more rational relaxation of the mind, after the devotion proper to the day, cannot be conceived than that of a vocal concert on subjects connected with our future and eternal welfare. On this ground, as well as for their general merit, which certainly entitles them to our "honourable report," we highly approve of Mr. Burkitt's publication; the subjects are well chosen, the melodies applied to them are appropriate, and the basses and harmonizations are ably constructed and arranged. Were we to point out all the superior hymns of this collection, we certainly should not omit "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Resurrection," "Bethel," "Temple," "Triumph," "Devotion," and "Commencement."

Elegiac Ode for Five Voices. The Words written by the Rev. Thomas Beaumont, and the Music composed by William Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. and by them inscribed to the Memory of their Friend, the late S. Harrison. 5s.

This composition consists of two movements: the first, *introductory*, and in C *Minor*; the second, in C *Major*. Mr. Horsley, just to the professional merits of his late friend, has evidently bestowed considerable care on the tribute due to his memory. It is worthy of the object, and worthy of himself. The *parts*, separately considered, are flowing and melodious, the *points* well sustained, and the general construction of that masterly cast to well support the reputation of Mr. H. as a sound and ingenious musician.

New Musical Game, to facilitate the Knowledge of the Time Table; by T. Howell, of Bristol. 4s.

We consider this contrivance for the purpose of teaching the Time Table, as very ingenious. The author effects his purpose by means of *cards;* some of which contain certain questions which are answered by the contents of other cards. The rules of this game are few and simple. The cards bearing the questions being separated from those representing the answers, each player draws a card from the former, and that of the longest duration in *Time, Notes,* or *Rests,* entitles the drawer to deal the answers to the rest of the party. By this method of proceeding, together with the further procedure which is explained in the accompanying directions, the pupil acquires in the way of amusement what usually demands considerable study and patience.

We ought to notice, that the object of a speedy and easy elucidation of the comparative value of the *notes* and *rests* is still further promoted by the annexation of the TIME TABLE, SECTIONS of the TIME TABLE, and the Manner, or Method, of showing the Measure, by characters and numerical figures.

A favourite Duo, composed by Kozeluch; arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, and Flute, and inscribed to Miss Cheese, of Dublin, by J. Mazzinghi. 3s.

Mr. Mazzinghi has arranged this Duo with his usual ability. The piece itself was worthy of his labour, and he has done it justice. The three instruments are combined with such skill, both in respect

respect of science and effect, that we think the original author would be pleased with the account to which his composition has been turned. If the composition in its first form, confers honour on the genius and invention of Kozeluch, in its present shape it most favourably exhibits Mr. Mazzinghi's taste, judgment, and contrivance.

Concerto da Camera, for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for Two Violins, Flute, Viola, and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Miss Bishop, by P. A. Corri. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Corri, in this concerto, has displayed much of his well-known taste and ingenuity. The passages are conceived with facility, and preserve a connection that leads the ear smoothly forward. The hand, in most instances, is well accommodated, and the effect cannot, generally speaking, fail to be brilliant and striking. We do not, we must confess, meet with much originality; but, nevertheless, a result bordering on novelty prevails through the greater part of the piece, and the lovers of good piano-forte music will derive much pleasure from Mr. Corri's taste and science.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the 54th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SECOND SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. I. *To enable his Majesty to accept the Services of a Proportion of the Militia out of the United Kingdom, for the vigorous Prosecution of the War.*

A bounty of eight guineas given to persons making voluntary offers.

The services of 3 field officers may be accepted with 900 men; two field officers with 600 men; and one with 300, &c.; and proportion of other officers according to the establishment.

Officers of militia not to take any higher rank than lieutenant-colonels.

Officers, whose offers of extended service are accepted, entitled to half pay; but not if they do not join and serve upon being required to supply vacancies; pensions to widows of officers killed on service.

Militia officers volunteering to serve in the regular forces to have half pay.

Number of men taken from the militia not to exceed 30,000.

Cap. II. *The usual Malt, Sugar, and Tobacco Bill.*

Cap. III. *For a Loan of 22 Millions.*

Cap. IV. *To continue until Six Weeks after the Commencement of the next Session of Parliament, an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled an Act to continue and amend an Act of the present Session, to prevent the issuing and circulating of Pieces of Gold and Silver, or other Metal, usually called Tokens, except such as are issued by the Banks of England and Ireland respectively.*

From and after six weeks from the commencement of the next session of parliament, no piece of gold or silver, or of any mixed metal, shall pass or circulate as a token for money, or as purporting that the bearer or holder thereof is entitled to demand any value denoted thereon, either by letters, words, figures, or marks; and every person who shall, after six weeks from the commencement of the next session of parliament, circulate or pass as for any nominal value in money or goods any such token, shall for every such token so circulated or passed, forfeit any sum not less than five pounds, nor more than ten pounds, at the discretion of such justice or justices of the peace who shall hear and determine such offence; provided that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any person from presenting any such token for payment to the original issuer thereof, or to discharge or excuse any such original issuer from his liability to pay the same.—And all persons who shall have originally issued or have been concerned in the original issuing or circulation of any such tokens, and their respective executors and administrators, shall be and they are hereby declared to be liable in law, upon demand made of the value denoted upon the tokens issued by such persons respectively, to pay the same; and the amount of money or value denoted upon any such tokens, may be recovered by the bearer or holder thereof, in any action or suit against the person or persons who shall have originally issued or been concerned in the original issuing or circulation of such tokens, in like manner as the amount or value of any promissory notes payable to bearer, and issuable by law, may now be recovered, to pay off or discharge the same.—Act does not authorize issue of promissory notes under 20s. and does not extend to tokens of the Bank of England or Ireland.

Cap. V. *The usual Bill of Indemnity in regard to persons omitting to qualify themselves for offices.*

Cap. VI. *To stay, until the Twentieth Day of April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, Proceedings in Actions*

Actions under an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty, to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons.

Whereas many of the provisions of an Act passed in the forty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled an Act to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons holding of Farms, and for enforcing the Residence of Spiritual Persons on their Benefices in England, have given occasion to many vexatious prosecutions; which it is expedient to prevent the further proceeding in at present; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant in any action already commenced, or which shall be commenced, for any penalty or forfeiture under the said recited Act of the forty-third year aforesaid, previous to the twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, to apply to the court in which such action shall be brought, during the sitting of such court, or to any judge of such court during vacation, for stay of proceedings in such action; and such court, and such judge, respectively, are hereby required to stay such proceedings accordingly, until the said twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Cap. VII. *Relates to the continuation of Drawbacks on Sugar in Ireland, till the 25th of March* 1815.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Including official Papers and authentic Documents.

WE at length enjoy the satisfaction of being enabled to announce the fortunate termination of a desolating and murderous War. For twenty-four years prejudice, corruption, or arbitrary power, have vainly opposed themselves to the course of knowledge, reformation, and liberty. Such at least have been the general features of the contest, though the motives and objects have been disguised under various names; or have occasionally been so varied or complicated, that the contending interests have been mutual aggressors. In this period perhaps SIX MILLIONS of human beings have fallen in the field of battle; as MANY MORE have been the victims of fire, pestilence, shipwreck, and famine, the consequence of WAR; and AN EQUAL NUMBER have been destroyed by civil feuds, by the executioners of alternate power, by prolonged imprisonment, or by broken hearts, arising from hopes blasted and fortunes ruined!

The WAR has however arrived at a close, attended by consequences which have baffled human foresight, and produced results entirely different from the expectation of those who were the most active in commencing and prolonging it; thereby affording another striking lesson of the folly of placing the last stakes of life and happiness on the uncertainty of any human calculations.

If we contrast the exterminating and intolerant proclamation of the Duke of Brunswick, the declaration of the British ambassador at the Hague in 1792, and the protestations of the misled Louis against the constitution of 1791, with the magnanimous declarations in favour of the great principles of public liberty recently made at the Altar of peace by Alexander, and with the free Constitution of the new French government, we shall find cause to rejoice in the ultimate triumph of those principles of liberty, to destroy which has been the unattainable purpose of the war-faction since the year 1790.

While, on the other hand, if we compare the wild notions of Marat, Anacharsis Cloots, Chabot, and the anarchists of 1793 and 4, with the rational and efficacious stipulations of the new Constitution, it will be seen that freedom in this last revolution has been secured without being disgraced, and that France now possesses a basis of civil and of superadded religious liberty, superior in many respects to our own glorious Constitution, as a recompence for the sufferings which have been imposed on her, as the dear-bought fruit of so many bloody victories gained by her military leaders, and as some atonement for the sacrifices she has been compelled to make in resisting so many implacable confederacies.*

We therefore consider the recent arrangement

* To those of the present generation, who have arrived at maturity since the commencement of these wars, and to others who have not retained the succession of them, we may observe that the deranged state of the French finances, occasioned the king to call an assemblage of the notables or leading men of France in 1787. These being unable to relieve the difficulties of the state, representatives from the nobility, clergy, and people were assembled in 1789; but the measures of this body not being agreeable to the court, plots were formed against them, which provoked an insurrection, and the Bastile was destroyed. In September of that year a national assembly met to organise a new constitution for France. In July 1790, the king accepted the declaration of rights in the *Champ de Mars*, in

rangement of the future government of France, as such an establishment of the affairs of that great and enlightened country, as the friends of liberty in England have always contended for, in opposition to the declarations and practices of its enemies. How it happened that an Autocrat of all the Russias became the patron of a free government, can be elucidated only by more correct details of the comparative condition of the contending armies, and of the agreements which had been previously entered into between the leaders of the senate, Louis the 18th, and the allied sovereigns. But whatever may have led to this propitious change in the sentiments of the allies, nothing can be more honourable to the understanding and policy of ALEXANDER, than his noble declaration, that "*it was just and wise to give to France strong and liberal institutions, which may be conformable to the present state of knowledge, and that he and his allies came only to protect the liberty of the senate's decisions.*"

Twenty millions of victims might probably have been spared from cruel or ignominious deaths, and twenty-four years of public calamity might have been prevented to Europe and America, if a similar spirit had actuated the confederacy against France in 1791. Such a constitution as that now adopted was all that was wished by Mr. Fox, and the friends of liberty in England; and, if their principles and advice had been respected in 1792, Europe might have been saved from the everlasting stigma of these most disgraceful and horrible wars. Let us hope, however, that the lesson will be more useful, because more impressive; and that the Rulers of nations will know better on future occasions, than to confederate for the unhallowed purpose of regulating the internal administration of other countries, or of overawing the exertions made by any independent people to improve or ameliorate their condition!

This great triumph of principle seems, however, at the moment in which we write, to be almost lost sight of in a supposed personal triumph over the late Emperor of France. The objects of the tremendous contest in which Europe has been engaged, as well as the special grounds of hostility between France and the several allied powers, appear to have been forgotten or abandoned. Perhaps, as it was at length ascertained to be impracticable to destroy principles by the sword, it was deemed safer, as well as easier, to transfer the odium of an interminable war, upon the victorious champion of the revolution, than to admit that its original principle was unattainable and indefensible. In a dispassionate inquiry after truth on these subjects, it ought however to be borne in mind, that when these wars commenced, Bonaparte was yet a student at Brienne, that the horrors of the revolution had nearly passed away before he appeared on the stage, and that the French republic, but for the intervention of his genius, would in 1799 have been over-run by Suwarrof and others. Nor should it be forgotten, that, on becoming First Consul, he concluded liberal treaties of peace with all the powers which he found at war with France.

How it has happened that the treaty of Amiens was not respected—that Austria three times took the field against him—that Prussia engaged herself in hostilities—that Russia espoused the cause of Prussia—that the treaty of Tilsit was broken—that the feuds took place in Spain which led to an unjustifiable usurpation in that country—and that

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in the presence of two millions of people. In June, 1791, he fled from the Thuilleries, leaving behind him a strong protest against all the proceedings of the national assembly. In September, he however accepted the new constitution, and it was put in force. In the winter of that year confederacies of the neighbouring powers were formed against France, and hostilities were commenced by members of the Bourbon family and others. In 1792, France was invaded by the Prussians, &c. In June, the king was seized in the Thuilleries, and deposed. In September, France was declared a republic. In that winter, various powers of Europe confederated against France, and the republican party became desperate. In 1793, the king, queen, &c. were guillotined. In 1794, Robespierre and his party fell. In 1795, the directory was established. In 1796, Bonaparte began his victorious career in Italy. In 1799, Bonaparte returned from Egypt, overturned the directory, and made himself first consul for ten years. In 1802, he made himself consul for life: and in December, 1804, was crowned emperor by the pope. His career since that time is within the recollection of all persons. But it so happens in the whirl of mundane affairs, that after a series of wars, in which rivers of human blood have been spilt, the parties have returned exactly to the point at which they set out, and a free constitution has been established in 1814, corresponding in effect, spirit, and intention with that constitution of 1791, the intrigues, clamors, and confederacies against which, indirectly or immediately, occasioned all the intervening calamities!

that all the overtures of Bonaparte for peace were rejected—are points of great moment in these considerations, for which the cool inquirer should consult the state papers connected with the several events. This general result, however, appears, that France became wearied and exhausted from the demands made on her in men and money, to support unceasing wars—that the usurpation of the supreme powers of the state by Napoleon, and his unyielding pride in the administration of the government, begat discontents in the people, and jealousy and further restrictions on his part, till the *amor patriæ* lost its force;—that the levies for the armies fell short;—that treason pervaded every branch of the public service;—that the energies of the nation were palsied;—that the population of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Germany, &c. was in array;—that a compromise took place between the allies and certain constituted authorities in Paris;—and finally that Napoleon, after a vigorous, but unavailing struggle, was obliged to succumb!*

No person has been influenced by any respect for its intrinsic worth to countenance the arbitrary rule of Napoleon. But the public question since his usurpation has not been to choose between the free institutions of a republic or limited monarchy, and his government,—but to choose between this government of French birth, in the machinery of which were employed and protected all the known friends of liberty in France, and some government to be forced on the French by the interference of foreign powers. It was the detestable and indefensible principle of foreign interference in the affairs of another country, which the friends of liberty in England have uniformly opposed, and not the vices of the government of Bonaparte which they have countenanced or defended. They thought that of two despotisms, that which grew up in France out of native materials, containing within itself the elements of its own dissolution, and the defects of which were matters of concern only to the French, was to be preferred to one dictated by foreign potentates, with whom a respect for public liberty could not be supposed to be a governing principle, and who were not likely to introduce into a conquered country more liberty than they tolerated in their own.

For the mere personal cause of Napoleon we never had any attachment, and therefore for his fate as emperor and king we have no sympathy. We have never forgotten that as a general and servant of the French republic he violated the sanctuary of the national representation, seized on the constitutional authorities, and made himself, by the influence of the army, premier consul, consul for life, and afterwards emperor of France, king of Italy, &c. In these imposing stations it must nevertheless be allowed that he played a brilliant part, gained more great victories than are recorded in the previous annals of mankind, overran more countries than Alexander, Cæsar, or Charlemagne, made and unmade kings and princes, like the manager of a theatre, and acquired a name, which among heroes will for ever hold a primary station in the pantheon of history; yet he had trampled on the liberties of his country, and destroyed liberty wherever he found it!

Such a man might have been acceptable to the radical enemies of freedom; but he could have no fraternity with the systematic and unchangeable friends of public liberty. The grandeur of his atchievements gave colour for a time to his usurpation of power; but his assumption of the purple, his marriage with an Austrian princess, his cold manners, and his camp-like domination, lessened his popularity among his subjects; while successive wars, excited partly by relentless and jealous foes, and partly by his own unbending

* We may by the bye observe, that the novel doctrine of the right of belligerents, to appeal to the subjects of a ruler who has refused to accede to any tendered terms of peace, and to proclaim to them that with him they must submit to interminable war, but without him may enjoy the blessings of immediate peace, even on better terms than were offered to him, is a public principle which we rejoice to see promulgated on such high authority; and which, however abhorrent to the existing axioms of public law, ought forthwith to be incorporated with them. It is a higher practical security than the nations of the earth yet possessed against useless or wanton wars. Let it be an admitted usage for belligerents to make such appeals to people against the opposing governments; let it be justifiable to declare that peace shall be made with them, and not with their government; and that if they will absolve themselves from their government, better terms shall be granted to them: and WARS WILL CEASE, or at least no war can ever be waged, unless, as ought to be the case, it is founded on the plainest necessity; and unless the people are made assenting parties in every stage of its progress.

unbending character and ambitious policy, served to oppress France with conscriptions and imposts, and to render his government at first irksome and finally intolerable. France was however indebted to him for the promulgation of an admirable CODE OF LAWS, for a system of RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, and for the introduction of that bulwark of justice, TRIAL BY JURY. She was also gratified by his patronage of the arts and sciences, by his galleries of painting, sculpture, and engraving, by his magnificent buildings, his roads, his institutions, and his public works; though she was at the same time oppressed by a refined and inquisitorial system of espionage, and insulted by restrictions on the press, which by leaving the people in ignorance of the grounds of his policy, made them indifferent to the public interest, and dissevered of necessity the governed from their governor.

We fear to extend our strictures on his administration, because it is a master-vice of mankind to insult a fallen foe, and the inveterate habit of conceited critics, to shew what might have been performed better, after errors have been measured by events. We cannot determine what might have been his conduct or fate if the war with England had not afforded pretexts for augmenting his armies, and taking strong measures against his domestic enemies, as connected with his foreign ——; if he had not during the whole period of his government had to resist the intrigues of the partizans of the exiled family, and to support with the usual jealousy an usurped power; and if his plans of domestic improvement had not been thwarted by the expense of foreign wars. We shall however always regret that he did not take for his model a man whose renown eclipses that of any imperial Despot of ancient or modern times, we mean THE ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON. Had he used his power to protect and regulate, instead of destroying Liberty, he would have been greater than Washington, because his sphere of action was more important. Had he permitted the freedom of speech in his senate and legislature, and the liberty of publishing truth on all subjects of public interest, he would not have converted discontent into treason, or have had to learn the sentiments of his capital from the Russians. Had he permitted the independant opinions of a free senate and legislature to influence his councils, he would never have seen Europe in arms against him, because the amalgamation of opinions would have generated a system of moderation, and he would then have been too strong in the affections of his people to be assailed with any chance of success. In brief, had his government been founded on any popular principle, had his people been allowed to share his glory, had he not made himself every thing, and treated forty millions of human beings as though they lived only to contribute to the splendour of their emperor and his family, he might have enjoyed his unexampled renown, at the head of the French empire, till removed by the decay of nature: but he was not cast in the mould of Washington; he was what his military education, unbridled passions, and indulgent fortune, made him, and his different fate is the necessary result of those varied combinations which govern by unalterable laws the destinies of men and nations.

Events have however on this, as on most occasions, rendered abortive the deep-laid and sanguine plans of the rulers of Europe, and have demonstrated, that the complicated machinery which governs the world, is not within the controul of the finite powers of man! The BOURBONS are to be restored—not in the ancient obnoxious sense, but as constitutional monarchs. BONAPARTE has abdicated rather than consent to a peace which he thought ignominious; and neither he, nor any of the surviving actors in the scenes of the revolutionary drama, are to be insulted or proscribed. Thus LIBERTY has been established in France on a basis of moderation, without violating either justice or humanity; and the perpetuity of its reign is secured by the guarantee of the chief potentates of Europe, by the terrible experience of the revolution, and by the mild virtues and passive character of the members of the Bourbon family. Every thing seems therefore to have been done, in the repose of this great political storm, for the establishment of valuable principles and practical liberty, which the state of knowledge, the influence of existing institutions, and the discordant passions and conflicting interests of mankind could sustain or tolerate; and to expect more, if more were desirable, would be to look for effects without the agency of commensurate causes.

Sincerely, therefore, do we congratulate the public on the termination of a series of WARS which have been the scourge of our times, and the disgrace of human nature. For our honest abhorrence of them, how much have we been calumniated, and how many sacrifices have we made of our interests and our personal

personal comforts! Let us, however, now hope, that the baleful spirit of party will abate; that the efforts of certain wicked Newspapers to keep it alive, *as the pabulum of their own existence,* will prove abortive; that external tranquillity will be followed by domestic happiness and prosperity; and that we may live at home and abroad in the spirit, as well as in the form, of PEACE.

In the reduction of our naval and military establishments, we see the relief of the public finances, and the prospect of a reduction of those taxes which bear so heavily on the industry and energy of the people; in the restoration of public confidence, we anticipate the renewed currency of the precious metals; in the opening of all markets for our colonial produce and manufactures, we calculate on an unexampled trade, as the means of securing useful employment to the numerous agents of the war-system; and in the march of knowledge, we see reason to expect the reform of our national representation, and its restoration to its original and legitimate purposes, thereby obtaining a constitutional check on the progress of future wars, a means of ameliorating our criminal laws, and a power of diminishing the corruptions and undue influence of the ministers of the crown.

Such are the feelings and sentiments which have presented themselves to us on the occasion of the late events, and which we have judged it proper to place on record, for the purpose of guarding ourselves against crafty and malicious misrepresentations, and of submitting to the public a test, by which it may be seen, that our opinions accord with those of all PATRIOT ENGLISHMEN, and have their foundation in TRUTH, JUSTICE, and COMMON SENSE.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES TO PARIS.

Heights of Belleville, above Paris, March 30, 1814. Seven o'Clock in the Evening.

MY LORD—I seize an opportunity which offers at this instant, to transmit to you an account of the successes of this day.

After the affair of Fere Champenoise, the details of which I had the honour of giving to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the united army of Prince Schwartzenberg and Marshal Blucher passed the Marne on the 28th and 29th, at Triport and Meaux.

The enemy opposed a feeble resistance to the passage of the river; but on the 28th, in the evening, General D'Yorck was severely engaged near Claye; he drove the enemy, however, at last from the woods about that place with very considerable loss.

Yesterday the whole army (with the exception of the corps of Marshal Wrede and General Sacken, which were left in position at Meaux) advanced upon Paris. Continual skirmishing took place with the enemy, but he retired, giving up Pontin on his right, and the ground in front of Montmartre on his left.

It appears that, during last night, the corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmon entered Paris. The garrison which previously was assembled in it, was composed of a part of General Gerard's corps, under General Compaus, and a force of about eight thousand regular troops and thirty thousand national guards, under General Hulin, the governor of the town.

With this force the enemy, under the command of Joseph Bonaparte, took up a position this morning, the right on the height of Belleville occupying that town, the centre on the canal de l'Ourque, the left towards Neuilly.

This position was strong, from the intersected nature of the ground on its right. The heights of Montmartre commanded the plain in rear of the canal of l'Ourque, and added strength to the position of the enemy.

The disposition of attack for this morning was, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, forming the left, marching upon Vincennes; General Reiffsky upon Belleville; the guards and reserves upon the great chaussee leading from Bondy to Paris. Marshal Blucher was to march upon the chaussees from Soissons, and attack Montmartre.

All the attacks succeeded: General Reiffsky possessed himself of the heights of Belleville; the troops under his orders particularly distinguished themselves in the different attacks made by them.

The village of Pontin was carried at the point of the bayonet; the heights above Belleville were carried in the most gallant manner by the Prussian guards; these corps captured 43 pieces of cannon, and took a great number of prisoners.

Nearly at the time these successes had been obtained, Marshal Blucher commenced his attack upon Montmartre. The regiment of Prussian black hussars made a most brilliant charge upon a column of the enemy, and took twenty cannon.

At the moment of these decisive advantages, a flag of truce was sent from Marshal Marmont, intimating a desire to receive any propositions that it might have been intended to make to him, by a flag of truce which had previously been refused admittance. An armistice was also proposed by him for two hours, to obtain which, he consented to abandon every position he occupied without the barriers of Paris.

Prince Schwartzenberg agreed to these terms. Count Nesselrode, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and Count Paar, from Prince Schwartzenberg, were sent into

into the town to demand its surrender. An answer is just arrived; the garrison will evacuate Paris at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I may, therefore, congratulate your lordship on the capture of that capital.

The allied troops will enter it to-morrow.

Your lordship will excuse the hurry in which this letter is written; I have only time to give you the general details of the great events which have taken place; at such a moment it would be difficult to repress a feeling of exultation.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were present in all the actions.

BURGHERSH, Lieut.-Col. 63d regt.

Declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

The armies of the allied powers have occupied the capital of France; the allied sovereigns receive favourably the wish of the French nation.

They declare, that if the conditions of peace ought to contain stronger guarantees when the question was to bind down the ambition of Bonaparte, they may be more favourable, when, by the return of a wise government, France herself offers the assurance of this repose.

The sovereigns proclaim in consequence, that they will no more treat with Napoleon Bonaparte, nor with any of his family.

They respect the integrity of ancient France, as it existed under its legitimate Kings: they may even do more, because they profess it as a principle, that, for the happiness of Europe, France must be great and strong:

That they will recognize and guarantee the Constitution which France shall adopt. They, therefore, invite the senate to name immediately a provisional government, which may provide for the wants of the administration, and prepare the Constitution which shall suit the French people.

The intentions which I have just expressed, are common to all the allied powers. (Signed)

ALEXANDER.

Paris, March 31, 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Extract from the Registers of the Conservative Senate—Sitting of April 3, under the Presidency of Senator Count de Barthelemy.

The sitting which had been adjourned was resumed at four o'clock, when the senator Count Lambrechts read the revised and adopted plan of the decree which passed in the sitting of yesterday. It is in the following terms:

The Conservative Senate, considering that in a constitutional monarchy, the monarch exists only in virtue of the constitution or social compact:

That Napoleon Bonaparte, during a certain period of firm and prudent government, afforded to the nation reasons to calculate for the future on acts of wisdom and justice; but that afterwards he violated the compact which united him to the French people, particularly in levying imposts and establishing taxes otherwise than in virtue of the law, against the express tenor of the oath which he had taken on his ascending the throne, conformable to Article 53 of the Act of the Constitution of the 28th Floreal, year 12;

That he committed this attack on the rights of the people, even in adjourning, without necessity, the Legislative Body, and causing to be suppressed, as criminal, a report of that body, the title of which, and its share in the national representation, he disputed;

That he undertook a series of wars in violation of article 50, of the Act of the Constitution of the 22d Frimaire, year 8, which purports, that declarations of war should be proposed, debated, decreed, and promulgated in the same manner as laws;

That he issued, unconstitutionally, several decrees, inflicting the punishment of death; particularly the two decrees of the 5th of March last, tending to cause to be considered as national, a war which would not have taken place but for the interests of his boundless ambition;

That he violated the constitutional laws by his decrees respecting the prisoners of the state;

That he annulled the responsibility of the ministers, confounded all authorities, and destroyed the independence of judicial bodies:

Considering that the liberty of the press, established and consecrated as one of the rights of the nation, has been constantly subjected to the arbitrary controul of his police, and that at the same time he has always made use of the press to fill France and Europe with misrepresentations, false maxims, doctrines favourable to despotism, and insults on foreign governments;

That acts and reports heard by the senate, have undergone alterations in the publication:

Considering that, instead of reigning according to the terms of his oath, with a sole view to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people, Napoleon completed the misfortunes of his country by his refusal to treat on conditions which the national interests required him to accept, and which did not compromise the French honour;

By the abuse which he made of all the means entrusted to him in men and money;

By the abandonment of the wounded without dressings, without assistance, and without subsistence;

By various measures, the consequences of which were the ruin of the towns, the depopulation of the country, famine, and contagious diseases;

Considering

Considering that, for all these causes, the Imperial Government established by the *Senatus Consultum* of the 28th Floreal, year 12, has ceased to exist, and that the wish manifested by all Frenchmen calls for an order of things, the first result of which should be the restoration of general peace, and which should also be the æra of a solemn reconciliation of all the states of the great European family—

The senate declares and decrees as follows:—

Art. 1. Napoleon Bonaparte has forfeited the throne, and the hereditary right established in his family is abolished.

2. The French people and the army are released from their oath of fidelity towards Napoleon Bonaparte.

3. The present decree shall be transmitted by a message to the Provisional Government of France, conveyed forthwith to all the departments and the armies, and immediately proclaimed in all the quarters of the capital.

A letter, dated April 3, from the PRINCE of SCHWARTZENBERG to Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, invited him to accede to the decree by which Napoleon Bonaparte is declared to have forfeited the Throne, and to pass with his troops under the new government.

MARSHAL MARMONT, in his reply to the Prince, expresses his willingness to contribute to the interests of France, which have ever been his first wish, but requires as a guarantee:

"That all troops quitting the standard of Napoleon Bonaparte, shall have leave to pass freely into Normandy.

"And that if the events of the war shall place Napoleon Bonaparte a prisoner in the hands of the allies, the Prince shall guarantee his life and safety, and that he shall be sent to a country chosen by the allied powers and the French government."

In reply to this letter, the Prince of Schwartzenberg accedes to the demand of a guarantee, promises life and safety to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and compliments the Marshal upon the generosity of his character.

Marshal Marmont then passed with his corps of 12,000 men within the lines of the allies.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Saturday, April 9.

Foreign-Office, April 9, 1814, Eight, P.M.

Dispatches have been this day received at this office from General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T. announcing the abdication of the Crowns of France and Italy, by Napoleon Bonaparte, in terms of which the following is a translation:—

"The allied powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and heirs the thrones of France and Italy, and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of France.

"Done at the Palace of Fountainbleau, the —— April, 1814."

The conditions under which NAPOLEON made this abdication, and the immediate circumstances which led him to sheath his sword, have not yet been suffered to transpire. From loose paragraphs in the Paris papers and a proclamation of Marshal Jourdan, it is however collected, that it was agreed that he should retire to the island of Elba, (we suppose as its sovereign,) with a pension of six millions of francs for himself and family, (250,000*l.* per annum.) It appears also that before he left Fontainbleau, on the 20th, he packed up his personal effects, and finally that his travelling retinue consisted of thirty carriages, and an escort of 200 cavalry, under his favorite officer Desnouettes.

The following are the circumstances, if at this critical moment we may trust the Paris papers on such a subject, which attended his departure. He spoke thus to the officers and soldiers.

"I bid you farewell. For these twenty years that we have been together, I have been satisfied with you. I have always found you on the road to glory. All the powers of Europe have taken up arms against me: part of my generals have betrayed their duty, and France herself has betrayed hers.

"With you and the brave men who remained faithful to me, I have for three years preserved France from civil war.

"Be faithful to the new king whom France has chosen, and forsake not your dear country, which has been too long unfortunate.

"Lament not my fate: I shall be happy when I know you are so.

"I could have been satisfied to die: nothing would have been more easy for me; but I wish still to pursue the road to glory. I will write the history of our achievements.

"I cannot embrace you all: but I will embrace your general. Come, general."—(*He embraces him.*)

"Bring me the eagle; let me embrace him too.—Ah! dear eagle, may the kisses which I give thee resound in the ears of posterity.—Farewell, my lads! Farewell, my heroes!—Come around me once more!"

The staff then formed a circle round him.

Bonaparte afterwards got into his carriage, and at this moment, unable to repress his emotion, he shed some tears.

We conclude after all that the treaty with Napoleon was imperfect and reserved,

ed, or his own sign manual would have enabled the allied sovereigns to save TEN THOUSAND LIVES in the various seats of war. Thus a battle took place, near Toulouse, on the 10th, which cost the allies only, 4,650 men, killed and wounded; and an affair before Bayonne, on the 12th, which cost them 1,000 more, of both which we shall present the official details in our next magazine.

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extracted from the Registers of the Conservative Senate of Wednesday, 6th April.

The Conservative Senate, deliberating upon the Plan of Constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government in execution of the Act of the Senate of the 1st instant,

After having heard the Report of a Special Commission of Seven Members,

Decrees as follows:—

Art. 1. The French Government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last king, and after him the other members of the House of Bourbon.

3. The ancient nobility resume their titles; the new preserve theirs hereditarily. The legion of honor is maintained with its prerogatives. The king shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the king.

5. *The king, the senate, and the legislative body, concur in the making of laws.*

Plans of laws may be equally proposed in the senate and in the legislative body.

Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the legislative body.

The king can invite equally the two bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper.

The sanction of the king is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 senators at least, and 200 at most.

Their dignity is immoveable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the king.

The present senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizens, are maintained, and form part of this number. The actual endowments of the senate and the senatorships belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowments.

7. The princes of the royal family, and the princes of the blood, are by right members of the senate.

The functions of a senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of twenty-one years.

8. The senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each department shall send to the legislative body the same number of deputies it has already sent thither.

The deputies who sat in the legislative body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay.

In future they shall be chosen immediately by the electoral bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organisation.

The duration of the functions of the deputies to the legislative body is fixed at five years.

The new election shall take place for the session of 1816.

10. *The legislative body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October.* The king may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may also dissolve it: but in the latter case another legislative body must be formed, in three months at the latest, by the electoral colleges.

11. *The legislative body has the right of discussion.* The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chuses to form itself into a general committee.

12. The senate, legislative body, electoral colleges and assemblies of cantons elect their president from among themselves.

13. *No member of the senate, or legislative body, can be arrested* without a previous authority from the body to which he belongs.

The trial of a member of the senate or legislative body belongs exclusively to the senate.

14. The ministers may be members either of the senate or legislative body.

15. *Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the legislative body and the senate.* The Land-tax can only be established for a year. The budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the legislative body and the senate, at the opening of the sitting of the legislative body.

16. *The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.*

17. *The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed.* No one can be removed from his natural judges.

The institution of JURIES *is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters.*

The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished.

The

The king has the right of pardoning.

18. The courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The judges are for life and irremovable, except the justices of the peace and the judges of commerce. The commissions and extraordinary tribunals are suppressed, and cannot be re-established.

19. The courts of cassation, the courts of appeal, and the tribunals of the first instance, propose to the king three candidates for each place of judge, vacant in their body. The king chooses one of the three. The king names the first presidents and the public ministry of the courts and the tribunals.

20. *The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half-pay, the widows and pensioned officers,* PRESERVE *their* RANKS, HONORS, *and* PENSIONS.

21. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the government are signed by a minister. *The ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the right of citizens.*

22. *The* FREEDOM *of* WORSHIP *and conscience is guaranteed. The ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.*

23. *The* LIBERTY *of the* PRESS *is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty.* The senatorial commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved.

24. *The public debt is* GUARANTEED.

The sales of the NATIONAL DOMAINS *are irrevocably maintained.*

25. *No Frenchman can be prosecuted for* OPINIONS *or* VOTES *which he has given.*

26. *Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.*

27. *All Frenchmen are* EQUALLY ADMISSIBLE *to all civil and military employments.*

28. *All the laws existing at present remain in vigor, until they be legally repealed.* The code of civil laws shall be entitled, *Civil Code of the French.*

29. The present constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. LOUIS STANISLAUS XAVIER shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, *I accept the Constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed.*

This oath shall be repeated in the solemnity, when he shall receive the Oath of Fidelity of the French.

Signed by the Prince of Benevento, president; and sixty-seven members of the senate.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

IN consequence of a notice given by Lord Bathurst, that the public offices would be illuminated for three nights, to celebrate the overthrow of Bonaparte and the restoration of happiness to the civilized world, the metropolis was very generally illuminated on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th. The illuminations at Carlton House were among the most splendid exhibited, consisting of above 10,000 lamps. The columns in front were encircled with spiral lines of lamps. The cornices and other parts of the building were also studded with lamps; along the front were the following words: "*Russia, Austria, Vivent les Bourbons, Prussia, England.*"

An opposition is made to the intended branch of road from Povey Cross to Gatton Lodge, in which Lord Somers has taken the lead. A part of it passes over a long rising ground, and another part is intersected with boggy and swampy land, which must at all times be a heavy road to travellers. The cost too will amount at least to 5327l. 17s. 6d. instead of 2650l. as stated by the promoters.

A meeting was lately held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of establishing an Infirmary for Diseases in the Lungs. It was honoured by the presence of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, the Earl of Darnley, &c. &c. and attended by a very respectable company, among whom were some medical gentlemen of high repute, who came to promote to the utmost so benevolent and useful a design.

According to an account laid before Parliament, the number of three shilling tokens issued by the Bank of England, from the 10th of December, 1812, to March, 1814, was 3,006,983, and their amount in value 451,347l. 9s. each token weighing 9dwts. 11grs. the silver of dollar standard. The number of eighteen-penny pieces issued in the same period was 1,510,440, the value 113,283l. 1s. 6d. each weighing 4dwts. 17grs. of dollar standard. No dollars were issued in the same period.

On Wednesday the 20th, Louis the XVIIIth, King of France, entered London in state from his late residence at Hartwell House, on his way to Paris. He was accompanied by some branches of his family,

family, and by the Prince Regent and some other members of the Royal Family of England, and received and saluted by the applauses of thousands of spectators. On the following Saturday he left London for Dover, accompanied also by the Regent and many hundreds of persons of distinction on horseback and in carriages.

London has also been visited during the month by the Duchess of Oldenburgh, sister of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, who has fixed her residence at the Pulteney Hotel, in Piccadilly, and is much admired for her amiable manners and superior intellectual attainments.

MARRIED.

At Enfield, C. Moore, esq. of Mooresfort, in the county of Tipperary, to D. Woodcock, daughter of C. B. W. esq.

Mr. J. Welstead, of Stratford, to Louisa Porter, daughter of C. P. esq. of Lease Priory, Felsted.

At Godalming, Mr. J. Smith, of Cravenstreet, to Sarah, daughter of W. Hull, esq.

The Hon. John Reginald Lygon, second son of Lord Beauchamp, to Lady Charlotte Scott, only daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Clonmell.

J. L. Kirby, esq. captain in the East Essex Militia, to Mary Emma, youngest daughter of R. Jones, esq. late of Mansion-House-street.

At Croydon, the Rev. R. Bowden, of Islington, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late J. Humphrey, esq. of Stroudgreen.

Mr. John West, of the Strand, to Miss Shand, of Scot's-place, Islington.

At Bath, H. Fitzgerald, esq. to Lady Charlotte Rawdon, sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira.

Mr. G. Stellier, of Feltham, to Miss Eliz. Sherbourn, youngest daughter of W. Sherbourn, of Bedfont.

T. J. Plat, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Miss Augusta Cuming, niece of G. C. esq. of Northbrook, near Godalming.

By his Grace the Archbishop of York, Lord Viscount Althorp, to Esther, only daughter and sole heiress of the late Richard Acklam, esq. of Weston Hall, Bawtry, Yorkshire, and niece of the Earl of Bandon.

At St. Mary-le-bone, Sir S. H. Clarke, bart. of the Island of Jamaica, and of Oak Hill, near Barnet, to Catharine Haughton, second daughter of J. H. James, esq. of the above island.

Mr. Joseph Graham, of St. Paul's Church Yard, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Hassell, esq. of Ripon.

Thomas Price, esq. son of Sir Charles P. bart. to Eliza Plumer; and Capt. Wm. Kearey, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Lucy Plumer, daughters of Hall Plumer, esq. of Stockton Hall, near York.

Mr. Nicholas Smith, merchant, to Jemima, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Francis Sillis, formerly of Hartford Hill House, near Norwich.

Mr. Richard Westhorp, of Cheapside, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. John White, of Chevington.

The Rev. John Graves, to Mrs. Shaw, daughter of the late Sir James Dunbar, of Mockram, bart.

At Islington, John Wheeler, esq. to Caroline, daughter of Edmund Cotterill, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

D. Torme, esq. of Upminster-hall, to Miss S. Marthams, daughter of the late J. M. esq. of Shenfield.

Alfred Wyatt, esq. to Miss Ranking, daughter of G. R. esq. of Cavendish-square.

Lieut. Furber, to the second daughter of John Dax, esq. of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

C. W. Fenning, esq. of St. James's-square, to Caroline, daughter of J. Evitts, esq. late of Birmingham.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. W. Hawkes Smith, bookseller, of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late David Sweet, esq. of Hillersdon-house, Devon.

At Little Parndon, G. T. Nicholson, esq. to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of W. Smith, esq. M.P.

At Streatham, Surrey, J. Oliphant, esq. to Laura Maria, daughter of G. Darby, esq. of Upper Tooting.

Mr. Charles W. Charlton, of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Culliford, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. of Otterbourne.

At Spencer House, Lord George Quin, son to the Marquis of Headfort, to Lady Georgina Spencer, second daughter to Earl Spencer.

Lieutenant Robert Garrett, of the 7th or Royal Fusileers, eldest son of John G. esq. of Ellington, Isle of Thanet, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lord Edward Bentinck, brother to the late Duke of Portland.

At St. George's Church, J.H.Smyth, esq. M.P. of Heath, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, to Lady Elizabeth Anne Fitz-Roy, third daughter of his Grace the Duke of Grafton.

At Hampton, R. Pusey, esq. of the Island of Jamaica, to Miss Caroline Tildesley, of Hampton.

At St. Ann's, Blackfriar's, P. Bartlett, esq. of Buckingham, to Rebecca, second daughter of the Rev. W. Goode, rector of the said church.

At Lambeth, Mr. D. Moore, of Ilford, Essex, to Miss Dent, of Kirkby Lonsdale.

At Cheam, Surrey, Mr. E. Wallace, surgeon, of Carshalton, to Miss A. M. Hovell, third daughter of the late J. H. esq. barrister-at-law.

Mr. H. Roscorla, of Brighton, to Ann, daughter of Mr. J. Chapman, of Bletchingly, Surrey.

Mr. H. Wayte, of Holborn-hill, to Miss

M. P.

M. P. Lowndes, of Queen street, Cheapside.

W. Thomas, esq. of Woolwich, to Miss A. Mouchett, of Mulgrave-place.

Dr. T. E. Munro, of Gower-street, to the third daughter of S. C. Cox, M.C.C.

Mr. J. Ariccoll, of Findon, to Cordelia, and Mr. T. Tucker, of London, to Jane, daughters of C. Deudney, esq. of Gensing, Sussex.

Mr. R. D. Cabell, of the Hon. East India Company's civil service, to the second daughter of E. S. Jones, esq. of the East India Board.

Capt. Maitland, royal artillery, to the second daughter of Mrs. Miller, of Woolwich.

Richard Jennings, esq. Cheapside, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Joseph Devey, esq. of Bankside, Southwark.

At Hackney, James Augusta Lamb, esq. of London, to Harriet, third daughter of the late Mr. George Robinson.

Mr. Charles Cunningham, solicitor, Frith-street, Soho-square, to Mary, the youngest daughter of Mr. Moore, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Guybon Damant, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Miss Harriet James, daughter of the late Thomas J. esq. of Hunter-street.

At Christ Church, J. R. Harris, of Winchester-place, to Ann Durrant, second daughter of Wm. Quincey, esq. of Holland-street.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, John Bullivant, esq. of Knightsbridge, to Miss Gillson, of Cadogan-terrace.

Mr. Dakin, of Friday-street, to Harriet, daughter of Andrew Duncan, esq. of Gray's Inn.

DIED.

In Aldermanbury Postern, universally beloved and regretted, *Mr. John Horker*, late of Cheapside.

At Turner's Hill, Cheshunt, *J. Shepherd, esq.* 79.

At Harrow-weald, *Mrs. Roberts*, wife of Mr. J. R. late of Oxford-street.

In Hill-street, *Lady Glyn*, relict of Sir R. G. bart. and mother of Sir R. C. G. an alderman of London and an eminent banker.

T. Andrews, esq. of Old Brentford, sincerely lamented by his relatives and friends.

Lydia, daughter of Dr. Sequeira, of Mark-lane.

In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, 81, *William Tripp, esq.*

In Bartholomew-close, 84, *the Rev. Owen Perrot Edwardes*, forty-five years rector of St. Bartholomew the Great.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, 14, *Anna Sophia*, eldest daughter of W. Horne, esq. M.P.

In Dartmouth-street, Westminster, *Mr. Pilliner.*

Mrs. Colton, of Brampford Speke, relict of the Rev. Wm. Colton.

Mrs. Cecilia Taylor, wife of Mr. John T. gent. and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Uvedale, of Louth.

In Addle-street, 80, *Susan*, the wife of William Hardy, esq. and sister to Thomas Kinder, esq. late of St. Albans.

Catherine, wife of Mr. Henry Greathead, formerly of South Shields, boat-builder.

In Mary-le-bone, 76, *the Comte d'Escars*, a nobleman of the old French regime, respectable and respected. He was descended by the maternal line from the royal house of Stuart, his mother, Lady Emily Fitzjames, being third daughter to the marshal duke of Berwick.

Charles Timothy Cobb, esq. of Tudor-street, second surviving son of Thos. C. esq.

Rachel, wife of Colonel John Bladon Taylor, of Devonshire place, Mary-le-bone.

In Seymour-place, after a long illness, at the advanced age of 85, *the Right Honorable Thomas Bruce Brudenell Bruce*, Earl of Ailesbury, K.T. treasurer of her majesty's household, and one of his majesty's most honorable privy council. His lordship was brother to the late Duke of Montague and Earl of Cardigan, and was twice married; first, to Susannah widow of the late Viscount Dungarvon; secondly, to Lady Ann Elizabeth Rawdon, daughter to the late, and sister to the present Earl of Moira. By his first wife, his lordship has left surviving two daughters, and an only son, Charles, who succeeds to his titles and estates. The present earl married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Noel, the late Lord Berwick, by whom he has two sons and four da[illegible]

Mrs. Bologna, the wife of Mr. B. jun. of Covent-garden Theatre.

Miss M. Magdalen Barnes, 53, eldest daughter of J. B. esq. of Lincoln's-inn fields.

Colonel Kennedy, formerly of the 10th light dragoons; he was sitting at breakfast, at his house, in Allsop's-buildings, New-road, when he fell suddenly back in his chair and expired.

In Whitechapel, 72, *Mrs. Exeter.*

At his sister's, Lady Calder, Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, *William Osborn, esq.* late lieutenant-colonel in the 7th light dragoons, and son of the late Admiral Osborn.

In Knightsbridge, *Bernard Cologan, esq.* of the island of Teneriffe.

At Stockwell, 51, *George Vandiest, esq.*

Frances Coats, youngest daughter of James Hamilton, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

In Portman-square, after a short illness, *the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Jenkinson*, sister to the Earl of Liverpool.

In Piccadilly, *Mrs. Grimstone*, widow of the late Hon. George Grimstone.

At Turnham Green, 70, *T. Secur, esq.*

At Sydenham, *C. P. Crawfurd, esq.* of Verulam buildings, Gray's-inn, 40.

At Islington, 87, *Lady Lyde*, relict of the late Sir Lyonel Lyde, bart. of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts.

In

In the prime of life, *Capt. John Mellon*, master of the Briton, Hull and London trader.

Sarah, second daughter of Mr. John Stutter, brewer, of Bury, 18. She was a young lady of most engaging manners, and on visiting town, was seized with a typhus fever, that terminated her existence, to the great grief of her family and friends.

Joseph Ainsley, esq. 76.

Mrs. Jane Radcliffe, formerly of Durham.

In Welbeck-street, *Henry Jodrell, esq.* barrister-at-law, many years recorder, and formerly representative of the borough of Great Yarmouth in Parliament. He has made the following charitable bequests, viz. 100*l.* to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital; 200*l.* to the hospital, in or near Norwich, for the support of blind persons; and 100*l.* to the society in London for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts.

Mr. G. Davenport, late of Covent-garden theatre.

At Islington, 21, *William*, eldest son of Major-Gen. Marshall;—Also, 15, *Sophia*, his fifth daughter.

At Peckham, *Mrs. Hope*, wife of R. W. Hope, esq. of the ordnance-office, Tower.

C. Fanshawe, esq. many years recorder of the city of Exeter.

At Highbury-terrace, Islington, *Edward Wigan, esq.*

At Highbury-place, *Mrs. Ann Mitchell*, 75, late of Mourning Thorpe.

After a very short illness, regretted by all who knew her, *Mrs. Apperley*, wife of Mr. A. tanner, Long Lane, Bermondsey.

50, *Mr. James Dowker*, formerly of Old Town, near Kendal.

Mrs. Cook, relict of William C. esq. of Grove street, Hackney.

At Mr. Hart's, Belle Vue, *Mrs. Jacob*, wife of W. J. esq. of Chelsham Lodge, Surry.

Martha, wife of Mr. John Hall, of Red Lion-square, and daughter of Mr. Richard Barrett, of Bath.

At Combe place, *Mrs. Shiffner*, relict of H. S. esq. of Pontrylas.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mrs. Ward*, relict of Humble Ward, esq.

Of a typhus fever, *Mrs. Hanson*, wife of J. H. esq. of Bloomsbury-square, deeply regretted by her family and friends. She was niece to the late John Butler, esq. member of Parliament for the county of Sussex, and mother of the Countess of Portsmouth, whose marriage we announced in our last.

Mr. De Bourg, surveyor, of Gibraltar-row, Lambeth: he was discovered in a ditch, near Camberwell; having been dining with some friends at Camberwell, and returning home late, it is supposed he missed his foot-path, in the darkness of the night, and was suffocated.

Mrs. Ann Chetwode, 78, relict of the Rev. Philip Chetwode, formerly rector of Stock and Ramsden.

Mrs. Hemming, wife of Wm. H. esq. of Sloane-street.

Maria, second daughter of the late Thos. Dyot Bucknall, esq. of Hampton Court.

In Gower-street, *Mrs. Hughes*, relict of the late Admiral Robert Hughes.

Mrs. Jane Turner, wife of Mr. J. F. T. Commercial-road.

At Somer's Town, after only a few hours illness, *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of John P. Binham, of Exeter. She was the most affectionate and dutiful of children, and the sweetest flower that ever began to bloom and was wasted. Her death, to all her family and their connections, has rendered every thing truly "dull, stale, flat, and unprofitable," and their language will be long accompanied with most painful remembrances.

At Chelsea College, 88, *Charles Burney*, Mus. D. F.R.S. &c. [*Of whom a full account will be given in our next.*]

In Park-place, Baker-street, *Mr. Edward Lydiatt*, a frequent and valuable correspondent in former volumes of this magazine. To those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and the benefit of his example, it were vain to speak of his merits; those who had the advantage of hearing his course of lectures on the philosophy of the mechanic arts, will not readily forget the agreeable and perspicuous manner in which he conveyed the valuable and useful knowledge with which his mind was stored. That the sphere of action of such a man should be a limited one, must ever excite regret; that he should be cut off in the midst of his useful career, is a real loss to society: his premature death deprived the world of a work to which he had long devoted his attention, of which, those only who knew his experience and skill in these matters will be justly able to appreciate the loss. He has, however, left behind him one monument of his ingenuity in a new instrument for measuring the tenacity of metals; and his virtues, his amiable qualities in almost every relation to society have raised him a more imperishable one in the bosoms of his friends.

At Greenwich, 52, *Major-General Sir John Douglas*, of the royal marines; truly regretted by his friends, and sincerely lamented by his corps, who loved him living, and mourned him dead with unfeigned sorrow. The writer of this, who knew and appreciated his merit, is induced as a bright example to noble daring in those young officers who are emulous to wreath their brows with well earned laurels, to give a transcript of his early exploits:—Sir John Douglas was born at Jean Fields, Dalkeith, near Edinburgh; his father, Louis Douglas, esq.; his mother, a Miss Hunter; and his grandfather was a lord of sessions. As a younger son, at the age of eleven years, he was sent to Russia, it being intended that he should be educated in the diplomatic line. That country disagreeing with his constitution,

constitution, he returned to his *dulce domum*; there he soon shewed that ardent desire of enterprise, that aspiration to run the career of glory in which he has since so highly distinguished himself. These ideas made him look with reluctance to passing his youth at the bureau of business; in consequence of eliciting this military spirit, the late Duke of Athol procured him, when only thirteen years of age, a commission in the marine corps; though not then denominated royal, they were ever brave and loyal, being always, from the nature of their situation in the ships in which they served, exposed to reap laurels through perils, danger, and death. Yet, to their honor be it said, we never heard of one who flinched from his duty, amid the roar of cannon, and all the dreadful consequences of war and carnage! Our young hero, happy in the profession he had chosen, made his first debut in arms under Lord Rodney. With that gallant veteran he served, in the West Indies and America, seven years. His next expedition was with Lord Keith, in the Monarch, destined to Madras, in proceeding to which place they took the Cape of Good Hope, and, upon their return, captured the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. To finish the climax, he sailed in the Tigre, with the brave Sir Sidney Smith. After stopping at Gibraltar, and having delivered the presents sent to the Dey of Algiers, the Tigre proceeded to Constantinople, and from thence sat down before St. Jean d'Acre. The marines under Lieut.-Colonel Douglas were landed, and their active exertions and usefulness were elicited, during a siege which lasted sixty-two days. Of the happy result we need not speak, nor amplify upon the merits of the heroes that did indeed, before the walls of Acre, "cover themselves with glory." Their conduct, on this memorable event, is recorded in the Temple of Fame, has been rewarded by their king, and is truly appreciated by their country! This object obtained, Lieut.-Colonel D. who was made a colonel to enable him to take the command of the British and Ottoman forces, under the orders of the grand vizier, proceeded to sit down before the fort of El'Arish, then occupied by the French. Within its walls are inclosed the wells, and it is denominated the Key of the Desert. After a short siege, it surrendered, March 25, 1798, to Colonel Douglas, who, after mounting the walls, received the sword of the French commander, Monsieur Cazalet, which ofttimes graced his side at the British court. In 1799, Colonel Douglas sailed in the Tigre to Constantinople, from whence he returned to England, charged with the dispatches that contained the account of the capture of El'Arish. This conquest must have been most flattering to his *amour propre*, as being detached from Sir Sidney Smith; the conducting the attack, and the success of the enterprise were all his own! The courage, skill, and military talents of Colonel Douglas, were so well appreciated by the grand vizier, that he wrote a letter himself to his majesty, recommending him to his attention and favor. This epistle was written in Arabic, upon vellum; after being translated, the original was lodged in the Foreign Office. On our gracious sovereign's perusing what did so much justice to the character of Colonel Douglas, he offered him knighthood: this was gratefully accepted as a reward for past services, and a marked approval of his conduct. A title thus acquired as the meed of valour, and bestowed by a monarch who knew how to reward it, did indeed confer honor upon its possessor! It having been represented to the king that this enviable distinction had been bestowed upon a soldier of fortune, who had only his pay to support his rank, having had the misfortune to lose the value of two thousand pounds in property, by the blowing up of the Queen Charlotte, at Syracuse, in which he had embarked the accumulated savings of a life spent in honorable warfare; his majesty, acquainted with these circumstances, most graciously bestowed upon him a pension, as a remuneration for his losses and services, and to mark his approval of the grand vizier's recommendation. This hasty sketch of the life of Major-General Sir John Douglas, we have been induced to give from motives of high respect for his military talents, his unshrinking valor amid contending armies, his high sense of honor in the station which he filled, that gained him the esteem of all those officers who were subordinate to his command in his public character. Among his private friends, he was kind, affectionate, cheerful, hospitable, and benevolent. The high-wrought blood of a Douglas flowed in his veins, and animated his actions to all that was just, praise-worthy and honorable! His heart was truly in the right place; it was too proud to stoop to meanness, and his proper spirit revolted against oppression! Such is a true delineation of the man, who was conveyed to the last "narrow house," attended by all the impressive paraphernalia of military consequence. On a coffin, decorated with the insignia of war, was placed the sword of Mons. Cazalet, won at El'Arish, and the union colour taken at Acre.

In Bishopsgate street, 75, *Sebastian Fridag*, esq. his Prussian Majesty's consul-general for Great Britain, which respectable situation he held for more than forty years. All those who knew Mr. Fridag must regret in him the loss of an individual, who, with the intelligence, assiduity, and integrity of a merchant, combined the liberality and urbanity of the independant gentleman.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, 70, *William Robertson*, esq. many years in the arduous situation of Vestry Clerk to the united and populous parishes of St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury. This gentleman

tleman was born at Tordon in Kincardineshire, and was educated under the celebrated Dr. Beattie. His literary attainments were of no small cast; and his pen has often contributed to those useful repositories, which keep the name and talents of eminent characters in our view, and learning and literature alive to the rising generation. His remains were interred in St. Giles's vault, attended by those friends who have often witnessed his talents and usefulness at the public boards, and partaken of his cheerfulness and urbanity in social life.

In Grosvenor place, 83, *the Duchess Dowager of Leinster*, the daughter, sister and aunt of a succession of Dukes of Richmond, widow of James Duke of Leinster, and afterwards the wife of William Ogilvie, esq. It will not, perhaps, be too much to say that this lady, from youth to age, was the prime ornament of her sex, whether her personal attraction in her earlier days be considered, or that she is seen only in the latter periods of her life captivating those who heard her by the graces of her conversation, and charming all who approached her person by the ineffable sweetness of her smile and prepossessing countenance. Her youth was distinguished by every personal charm, united with every virtue. To the most exquisite beauty, the most majestic form, the most graceful manners, were added the most winning powers of conversation, the readiest perception, the most cultivated understanding, and, withal, a mind as feminine and soft, as her heart was open to the best impressions of tenderness and love. Although some personal changes and infirmities, incidental to our natures, marked the progression of years with her, yet were the traces of time no otherwise visible, and her mind retained its wonted vigour, as did her heart its warmest affections, and her general deportment and manner their usual fascinations to the last day of her existence. As with her, youth was maturity, so was maturity youth—and old age was to be estimated in her, only by the number of years. In her accomplished understanding, in her extensive well-digested reading, her perfect knowledge of the world, her liberality of sentiment, her expansive affections were to be found for her numerous relatives and all whom she held dear, the never failing resource of consolation in their pains, and the soundest counsel in their difficulties. As in youth, maturity, and years, she was never conspicuously foremost of her sex, so even in the gloom of the sick chamber and death-bed, the brilliant qualities of her head and her heart still shone and illuminated those around her, like the bright-gifted creature which glows superior to its kind in the darkness of the night. Her grace had children in both marriages, and has left a numerous progeny.

[*Rev. William Peters*, (whose death was noticed in our last,) possessed talents which were long admired in the graphic world. His professional merit had raised him to the rank of royal academician, but he had resigned that honor, and relinquished the pencil many years, except as an amusement, or for the gratification of his friends, and entered into the church. By the patronage of his friend, the present bishop, he became a prebendary of the see of Lincoln, and, by that of the late Duke of Rutland, obtained a valuable benefice. He married a niece of the late Dr. Turton, the bulk of whose great fortune, descended to the second son of Mr. Peters.]

[*Lord Montgomery*, whose premature death was noticed in our last, was educated at the celebrated academy of Colmar on the Rhine. Having an early predilection for the military profession, in 1789 he entered as an Ensign in the forty-second regiment. He afterwards exchanged into the Guards, and embarked with the expedition to Holland, where he was distinguished as an active and zealous officer. His father, the present Earl of Eglington, having obtained a letter of service to raise the Glasgow regiment, Lord Montgomery was appointed Lieutenant-colonel; but, on that regiment being drafted, he was placed on the half-pay list. Being attacked with a severe illness, threatening a consumption, a southern climate was recommended by his physicians; and after passing nearly three years in the South of Italy, and in Sicily, he returned home with his health much improved.—In the brevet of 1809 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army, when he tendered his services to the Commander in Chief in any part of the world; but soon after, the state of his health again induced him to seek a more congenial climate, and he embarked for Sicily in the Royal George with his friend Admiral Hallowell. On the recommendation of Lord Wm. Bentinck, he was appointed to the Staff with a Brigade and the command of the English garrison at Palermo. Being in the habit of the most confidential friendship and intimacy with Lord Wm. Bentinck (who was then about to take the command of the Alicant army), Lord Montgomery was prevailed on, though then in very ill health, to act as English minister in Sicily during Lord William's absence. For the zeal and ability with which he discharged this arduous duty at a very critical period, he received the thanks of Lord William, on his return to Palermo, and the approbation of the Secretary of State. The repeated attacks of a pulmonary affection, increased by the anxiety of his mind at this period, had now so much impaired his constitution, that he was compelled to resign his military command in Sicily, which he left in the hope that the more mild climate of Lisbon (from which he had formerly derived

derived much benefit) would alleviate his complaint; but it was now, alas! too late. The fatal symptoms of the disease baffled all medical aid; and on the 4th of January he died at Alicant in Spain, where his remains are deposited. In 1803 he married his cousin, Lady Mary, a very amiable woman, the daughter and heiress of the late Earl of Eglington, by whom he has left two sons. Few men have lived more beloved and respected, or died more deservedly lamented.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN January, 1813, a pair of swallows, which had not migrated, hatched a young one in an old house at Lilswood, near Hexham. The three birds, marked by a person who observed this rare circumstance, lived together till the arrival of their brethren in the summer; these they then joined, and departed with them at the close of last autumn.—*Tyne Mercury.*

It is announced that the Lectures in the New Institution at Newcastle, by the Rev. W. TURNER, during the ensuing spring, will be on the Mineral Kingdom, and will complete the series on the advantages of the Study of Natural History, which have been carried on during the two former seasons on the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

As some labourers were lately at work on the summit of a green hill, in the farm of Old Earle, near Wooler, they struck into a complete urn of baked clay, unglazed, inverted on a flat stone, a little inclined. The urn, from some of the large fragments, appears to have been 4½ inches over at the end, 12½ inches high, and 12½ inches across the open part, including the outshelving ledge, in the form of our common metal pots. Half a pound of fragments of human skull and other bones, in a sound dry state, and a thin piece of flint, were found under the urn.

The magistrates of the county of Durham have gained a verdict of 20,000l. against Mr. Sandys, the architect, for having built the court-house and gaol in an insufficient manner.

The Tyne-Side Agricultural Society has offered premiums of *ten guineas* each, to the person who shall produce to the society a detailed account of the best set of experiments made on not less than six acres of land, three to be sown broadcast, and three drilled or ribbed in equidistant rows, in order to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat, oats, and barley. It is required that every operation and expence of each mode of culture be fully described; and that proper certificates of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, together with an account of the kind of seed sown, the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, and a sample of the seed and produce, be laid before the society.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. Russell Bowlby, to Miss Gibbon.

Mr. Greenhow, of N. Shields, to Miss Keenlyside, of Newcastle.

Mr. Dove, of Darlington, to Miss Steele.

Mr. C. Ebdy, of Durham, to Miss Pattinson; and Mr. J. Wright, to Miss H. Pattinson.

At Durham, Alderson Hodson, esq. to Miss Isabella M. Campbell.

Mr. J. Shield, to Miss E. Ridley, of Lincoln Hill.

Mr. W. B. Proctor, of Newcastle, to Miss Currie.

At Stockton, the Rev. J. Robson, to Miss Charlotte Stewart.

T. H. Bigge, esq. of Little Beaton, to Miss Charlotte Scott.

Died.] At Newcastle, 38, Mrs. Mather, of Eldon-row.—90, Mr. Chris. Atkinson.—34, Mr. R. Hindmarsh.—26, Mr. Geo. Wardle, grocer.—55, Mrs. Young.—47, Mrs. Reed, wife of Capt. R.—42, Mr. John Forster, of Pilgrim-street.—52, Mrs. Eliz. Gregor.—20, Mr. John Wilkinson, of Savile-row.

At Durham, 50, Miss Ann Bell.—Mrs. Hill, of Sadler-street.—66, Mr. John Jacques, of Giles-gate.—83, Mrs. M. Heron, of Cross-gate.—Mr. J. Lindsley.

At Shields, 75, Mr. Gavin Thompson.—The Rev. Robt. Imery, a benevolent and good man.—41, Capt. George Hoggans.—92, Mrs. Watson.

At Sunderland, Mr. Robt. Silkrate.—41, Mr. A. Pearson, grocer.—101, *Mrs. Pearson, in the Alm's House.*—81, Mr. A. Anderson.—32, Mrs. Dowell.

At Barnardcastle, 76, Mrs. Hutchinson.—32, Mr. John Watson.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Edgell, of Wooler.—93, Mrs. Sarah Hewett.—Mr. John Boyd.—65, Mrs. Mary Graham.—69, Mrs. Stanley.—67, Mr. A. Alver, of Rot-hill.—92, Mr. John Hantley, the oldest freeman.—86, Mrs. Wilson.—82, Mrs. M. Wawn.

At Morpeth, 68, Mrs. Annie Hunter.

At Darlington, 81, Mr. John Topham.—65, Mr. W. Carleton.

At Hexham, Mrs. Leathard.—80, Mrs. Eliz. Warburton, at the Riding.

At Bishopwearmouth, 80, Mrs. Maudlin Wheatley.—63, Mr. Hugh Dixon.—95, Mr. T. Taylor.—54, Mrs. M. Ayre.—Miss Davison.—Mrs. Burrell.

At Bellington, Mr. Thos. Paterson.—At Bishopton, 71, Mr. Michael Head.—At Burnipfield, 59, Mrs. Rippon.—At Kenton, 85, Mr. John Harle.—At Stokesley, 89, John Preston, esq. finishing a life of benevolence by bequeathing 2000l. to found a charity-school in that place.—At Horsley, 72, Mr. Thomas Simpson, agricultural machine maker.—At Heworth, John Russell, jun. esq.—At Newborn, 80, Mrs. Ann Wilson.—At Jesmond, 46, Miss Hall.—At Newton, 27, Mr. T. Nixon.—At Howick Sea Houses, Mrs. S. Paterson.—At Walton, near Stone, within three days, Mr. James Stevenson, aged 84, and his wife, aged 85.—At Dukes-field Mill, 51, Mr. John Curry.—At Twizel, 69, Mrs. Marg. Neale.—At Ryton, Mrs. M. Herdman.—At Newton, Mrs. Henderson.—At Jedburgh, Mr. George Rutherford.—At Bewshaugh, 55, Mr. John Paterson.—At Greenside, 99, Mr. John Tenant.—At Barn's-lane Head, 91, Mr. Geo. Turnbull. —At South Middleton, 40, Mr. John Reed. —At Fryar's Goose, Mrs. E. Hall.—At Rothbury, 81, Mr. R. Davison.—At Easington, 88, Mrs. La[illegible].—At Birtley, Mrs. Shute.—At Capheaton, 104, *Mrs. Marg. Tours.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Workington, Capt. John Lee, to Miss Martindale.

Died.] At [illegible]ll, 26, Mrs. Ancell. —At Dearham, 85, Mrs. Ann Bell.—At Orton, 101, *Isaac Willan.*—At Gasgill, 72, Mrs. Janet Hodgson.—At Little Bampton, Mrs. Susan Hind.—At Wigton, Mrs. Ann Dunn.—At Kirkcamnock, 77, Mr. James Browne.—At Maryport, suddenly, Mrs. Ann Baxter.—At Papcastle, 64, Mrs. Tolson.

At Kendal, 45, Mr. Henry Smith.—85, Mrs. Ann Kitchin.—87, Mrs. F. Simpson. —40, Mr. John Noble.—88, Mrs. Sarah Martindale.—80, Mrs. Mary Dent.—80, Mrs. Ratcliffe.—79, Mr. R. Dickenson.

At Carlisle, 40, Mrs. Diana Pattinson. —37, Mrs. Robinson, late of Great Corby. —17, Miss Varty.—35, Miss Irving.—85, Mr. Thos. Gibbons.—60, Mr. T. Tiffin.—72, Mrs. M. Randleson.—77, Mrs. M. Elliott.—91, Mrs. Jane Lovett.—78, Mrs. J. Tinning.—82, Mr. John Topping.—77, Mr. John Pearson.—72, Mrs. E. Harkness.—41, Mrs. M. King.—40, Mr. W. Douglas.—63, Mrs. Ann Skinner.

At Whitehaven, 60, Miles Ponsonby, esq. of Hail Hall; a justice of the peace, and in 1808 high sheriff of Cumberland.—Mr. Thomas Dickenson.

At Penrith, 34, Mrs. Marg. M'Intyre.—49, Mr. John Hall.—63, Mrs. Mary Edmondson.—51, Mrs. Lee.—19, Miss Carr. —74, Miss M. Varty.—69, Mrs. Wilkinson. —64, Mr. J. Westmoreland.—21, Mrs. Rudd.—67, Mrs. M. Hodgson.—51, Mr. R. Simpson.

At Sear Sykes, 66, W. Elyetson, esq. a magistrate of great integrity and worth. —At Endmoor, 82, Mrs. Ann Wallace.—At Orresthead, 91, Mr. John Elleray.—At Lazonby, 46, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Dr. S. B. Pearson.—At Colbeck, 86, Mrs. M. Robinson.—At Millthorp, 68, W. Blewart, esq.—At Skirwith, Mrs. M. Topping.—At Ouseley, Mr. C. Howe.—At Ravenstonedale, 74, Mrs. Ann Thompson.—At Coniston, 76, Mr. John Geldert.

YORKSHIRE.

At York Assizes ROBERT TURNER was convicted of poisoning a young woman, on circumstantial evidence; and JOHN JAMES of stabbing a sheriff's officer while making a seizure. At their execution Turner protested his innocency to the last.

The inhabitants of Hull, during the late severe weather, distributed four cargoes of coals, containing 573 chaldrons. Purchased in this manner they cost the committee about 2l. 14s. per chaldron, and they were sold to the poor at two-thirds, or 1s. 6d. per bushel. Another subscription has also been set on foot to supply the poor through the year by means of 5s. tickets distributed by the subscribers.

The passengers by the Highflyer coach lately observed a jack-ass worrying a sheep in a field at Dringhouses, near York. Had not the voracious animal been caught in the fact it would have been attributed to a dog.—*Manchester Gazette.*

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield, it was resolved:—That this Meeting do thankfully accept of the offer made by the *Society for bettering the condition of the Poor*, in this town, of undertaking the establishment and conducting of a plan, somewhat similar to one which has been adopted with great good effect at Bath, Bristol, and other places,—for detecting the impositions of vagrants and beggars, and for relieving the truly deserving, by furnishing the public with *Tickets*, at a low price, to be given instead of money to applicants of every description, which tickets will entitle the holders of them to such relief as their cases, after minute investigation, shall seem to require and admit of.

A very extensive combination at present exists amongst the labouring classes of manufacturers in Sheffield, for the purpose of advancing their wages. To counteract its effects, a society has been formed under the designation of "*The Mercantile and Manufacturing Union*," and a considerable number of the principal houses in that town have enrolled their names as subscribers to a fund for carrying the objects of the union into effect.

The

The scribbling mill of Messrs. Bates and Hobson, Sewdhill, near Huddersfield, has been burnt to the ground. It is supposed to have been set on fire by some incendiary, for whose discovery a reward of 100 guineas is offered.

Mr. Baines, of Leeds, has announced a History of the War from the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, in 1803, to the establishment of a Free Government in France, in 1814.

Married.] Mr. W. J. Norris, of Halifax, to Miss Holdsworth, of Bellisle, near Wakefield.

Mr. Muff, of Leeds, to Miss Harriet Wilkinson.

Mr. R. Simpson, of York, to Miss Whitworth, of Hull.

Mr. Geo. Hawkin, of Burland's-house, to Miss Halton, of Patrick Brompton.

John Walster, esq. of Elmley, to Miss Mary Bayley.

The Rev. John Beetham, of Colne, to Miss H. Stephens.

Mr. Sewell, of Keighley, to Miss Swallow.

At Sheffield, Mr. C. Hancock, of Attercliffe, to Miss Mary Mekin.

Died.] At York, 88, Mrs. Mary Bishoprick.—77, Mrs. Leng.—Mrs. Bindlop, late of Pontefract.—78, Mrs. Russell.

At Hull, 66, Mr. R. Easingwood.—74, James Kay, esq.—77, Mrs. Ruth Pinn.—85, Mrs. M. Mitchell.—100, *William Newmarch, known by the name of Blind Billy*.—41, Mr. H. Thiselton.—81, Mr. George Wray.—69, Mr. W. Durant.—71, Mrs. Mulcaster.—77, Mrs. Hammond.—65, Mrs. Ann Ripley.—Mr. W. Ripley.—47, Mrs. Eccles.—28, Mr. W. Nicholls.—75, Mr. T. Appleyard.—48, Mrs. Mo[illegible]s.

At Sheffield, 60, Mrs. Burgin.—49, Mr. W. Smith.—55, Mrs. Richardson.

At Leeds, 51, Mrs. Dinah Butterworth.—63, Mr. Eli Musgrave.—Miss Hall.—65, Mr. David Farrer.—Mr. Chas. Chadwick.—Mrs. Poe.—81, Mrs. Sarah Coates.—Mr. W. Harrison.—Mr. W. Young, of Whitchurch.—88, Mr. Sam. Westerman.

At Wakefield, 44, Mrs. Shuttleworth, of the Outwood.—46, Mr. Wilfrey Oldridge.—69, Mr. Thos. Clegg, of Westgate Common.—Thomas Yeoman, esq.

At Doncaster, 62, Mr. Alderman Morley.

At Huddersfield, 82, Mr. John Lyson, of Crossland.—Mr. Thomas Shaw.—32, Mr. Jos. Shaw, of Farnley Tyas.—65, Mr. Edw. Hauxby.

At Barnsley, 70, George Clarke, esq. banker.

At Rotherham, Mr. Barker, of Brookhouse.

At Harrowgate, 78, Mr. W. Thackwray.

At Pontefract, Mr. W. Spink.

At Northallerton, 90, Mr. Thos. Dawson, 54 years chief constable.

At Whitby, Mr. W. Clarkson.

At Knaresbro', Mr. Robt. Webster.—93, Mrs. Pennington.

At Bradford, Mr. Jer. Clayton.—Mr. Thos. Trout, 35 years post-master.—77, Mr. W. Baraclough.—88, Mr. Thomas Sedgwick.

At Ripon, 62, Mrs. Jane Oats.

At Beverley, 114, *Mr. T. Duncombe, lime-burner; having had five wives*.—69, Mrs. Ann Mugless.

At Thirsk, 77, Mr. T. Burgess.

At Halifax, 57, Mrs. Emmett.—84, Mr. W. Marshall.—Suddenly, Mrs. Illingworth.—29, Mr. Tho. Garlick.—Mr. John Crossley, of Haugh-End.

At Gargrave, Anthony Lister, esq. of Belle Hill.—At South Cave, suddenly, Mr John Robinson, solicitor.—At Kilnwick, 20, Miss Sus. Hopper.—56, Mr. John Hare, pilot.—At Hunslet, Mrs. Brown.—36, Mr. Thos. Marsden.—At Cambleforth, 46, Mrs. Waud.—At Keighley, 37, much lamented, Mr. J. Spencer.—At Kirkby, Miss Dinah Ridsdale.—At Esholt, Mrs. Eliz. Berry.—At Holbeck, 35, Mr. John Usler.—At Holmfirth, Mrs. Green.—At Birkin, Mrs. Alderson.—At Addingham, 70, Mr. Edw. Brumfit.—At Eckington, the Rev. Christopher Alderson.

LANCASHIRE.

The poor of Manchester, 2511 in number, in the last quarter cost 6924*l*. being about 55*s*. each, or 11*l*. per annum.

Very splendid illuminations took place in Manchester on [illegible] intelligence of the establishment of a Free Constitution in France. Similar rejoicings took place on the same glorious occasion in every town and village of the empire.

At a meeting held at the Liverpool Arms Hotel, Castle-street, on Thursday the 31st of March, 1814, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing an Institution for the promotion of Literature, Science, and the Arts, B. A. Heywood, esq. having taken the Chair, it was resolved unanimously,

That a Society for promoting the increase and diffusion of Literature, Science, and the Arts, shall be established in Liverpool;

That, for the attainment of this object, lectures shall be delivered on various subjects, and such other means adopted, as may hereafter be deemed expedient;

That a charter of incorporation shall be applied for, and application made to the Prince Regent for his gracious permission to name it "*The Liverpool Royal Institution*:"

That a building shall be erected in a convenient situation, apparatus provided, a museum founded, and a permanent fund formed to answer the purposes of this Institution;

That the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds be raised in shares of 100*l*. each, and of 50*l*. each;

 —That

—That this Institution will, as far as is consistent with its own immediate purposes, be glad to concur with the Literary and Philosophical Society, and with the Society of the Artists established in Liverpool, in promoting the objects they have respectively in view, in such manner, and under such regulations as may hereafter be mutually agreed upon.

At the Lancaster Assizes, J. Drummond, esq. M.P. obtained a verdict of 50*l.* damages, in an action of trover, against Mr. Whitehead, of the Bull Inn, in Preston, for abusive language, and for detaining him two hours upon the road, by refusing to suffer the horses, which he had been obliged to procure at another inn, from being put to his carriage.

A blacksmith, named John Thomas, in the employ of Mr. James Hatton, of Liverpool, has been sentenced by the Magistrates to three months' imprisonment, for having quitted his employer before the expiration of the time for which he had been engaged. The act passed for the prevention of this offence, which is of such mischievous tendency in all the mechanical employments, authorises Magistrates to commit an offender to prison, for any time not exceeding three months.

It has been remarked, to the credit of the Police of Liverpool, that instances of the crime of burglary have been remarkably unfrequent during the late winter; but another crime, of less danger to the perpetrator, has been surprisingly common. Most of the empty houses in the outskirts of the town have been entered at night, and robbed of all their locks, bolts, and bars, and in some instances even the grates have been taken away.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Matt. Jee, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Stanistreet.

Same place, Mr. George Rew, merchant, to Miss Ele. Hendrie.

Mr. Samuel Cooke, of Manchester, to Miss Manley, of Astmore.

Jos. Clegg, esq. of Irwell Bank, to Miss Patten, of Cornbrook.

John Fenton, esq. of Crimble, to Miss Eliz. Fildaile.

Mr. John Paterson, bookseller, of Manchester, to Miss H. Bond.

At Manchester, Sam. Swan, esq. to Miss Susannah Spalton.

Henry Berry, esq. of Lime Grove, to Mrs. Bennet, of Liverpool.

Samuel Searl, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss E. Ashton, of Hebers.

Mr. John Harrop, second son of James H[illegible], of Broughton Priory, to Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Grimshaw, of Chatham-street, Manchester.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Harvey, of Rodney-street.—Mr. Tho. Ellison.—Mrs. Jardine, wife of Dr. J.—68, Mr. Wilkinson, of the Stamp office.—24, Mrs. M'Dowal.—65, Miss Durning.—Mrs. Moss.—Suddenly, Mrs. Mortimer, Duke-street.—Mr. T. Cain, Lord-street.—58, Mr. John Segar.—52, Mr. W. Aspinall.—Mr. A. Fenton, merchant.—80, Mr. Thomas Woodward.—58, Mrs. Mary Southern.—In Case's-street, 22, H. Whitmarsh, esq.—50, Mrs. Bradbury.—Mr. T. Dover, Brownlow-street.—Mr. John Highfield, Byrom-street.—66, Mr. Cha. Naylor.—38, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. R. T. bookseller.—49, Mrs. Hall, of Runcorn.—Mr. Guy Souter.—Mrs. Timons.

At Manchester, Mr. Browne, druggist.—Mr. Parker, of Hunter's-lane.—52, Mrs. Eliz. Hodson, of Quay-street.—70, Mr. Geo. Darewell, and, 86, Mr. R. Barlow, both of Princess-street.—Mr. Dunstan, jun. of the New Bailey.—Mr. Aspinall, of Salford.—Cha. Frederic Brandt, esq. a man whose country was the world, and whose religion was to do good.—50, John Hume, esq. of Salford.—Mr. H. Coop, of Coop-street.—54, Mr. John Stockton, of Salford.

At Lancaster, 34, Mr. W. Edmundson, surgeon.—26, Lieut. Geo. Best.

At Douglas, 86, Mrs. Beck.—Same place, 60, Mr. John Vint, printer, known as the conductor of the Isle of Man Gazette, and formerly of London.

At Preston, 71, Mr. W. Marsden.—35, Mr. Tho. Sudell.—70, the Rev. R. Morgan, 29 years pastor of the Catholic congregation.

At Wigan, 54, Mr. Jeffrey Langshaw.

At Hest Bank, Mr. R. Aldren.—At Church Kirk, the Rev. Tho. Armitstead.—At Rainhill Stoops, 78, Mr. John Ackers.—At Chowbent, Mrs. Swift, relict of Mr. S. surgeon.—At Heaton Norris, 75, Mr. Edm. Barlow, a good man.—At Strangeways, 74, Mr. James Clegg.—At Eccles, 43, Mr. J. Phillips.—At Newton Heath, 64, Mr. W. Booth.—At Stubbins, Mr. Henry Sandiford.—At Pendleton, 28, Mrs. Jane Worthington.—At Hinderley, 18, Miss Battersby.—At Farnworth, 38, Mr. Rich. Plumbe, surgeon.—At Grappenhall, Mr. W. Wright, draper.

CHESHIRE.

The King, on the relation of Cholmondley, *v.* Mainwaring, an information in the nature of a Quo Warranto, calling upon the defendant to shew by what authority he exercised the office of Alderman of the city of Chester, was lately tried at Shrewsbury. This case occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Dallas and a special jury for eleven hours, when a verdict was given for the Crown.—Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Dauncey, Mr. Abbot, and Mr. Puller; attorney, Mr. Richards: for the defendant, Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Taunton; attorney, Mr. Humberstone. Three other trials nearly of the same nature were deferred.

Died.] At Bullock Smithy, 106, *John Fidler.*—In her 12th year, Lady Amelia, only daughter of Earl Grosvenor.—At Newton,

ton, Mrs. Sarah Lane, eldest sister of John Lord Crewe.—At Chester, 49, Mrs.Spence, of the Queen's Head.—In Cuppin's-lane, Chester, aged 100 years, *Charles Lloyd*, a well-known mendicant. He was, we are told, till lately, a regular weekly pensioner on the bounty of several charitable ladies, when it became known he possessed cash and bank-notes to the amount of upwards of 400*l.* which he had taken the prudent precaution of putting out at interest; and at the time of his decease, 25 guineas in gold, and 5*l.* in silver, were found secreted in the linings of his ragged clothes.—At Toft, George, the only son of Ralph Leycester, esq.—At Hartford Hall, near Northwich, 83, John Cheshire, esq. and, 70, Mrs. Bridget Welsh. —At Knutsford, Mrs. Dumville.—At Great Badworth, Mr. W. Barker.

DERBYSHIRE.

A singular circumstance took place at Derby Assizes, during the trial of a prisoner. A genteel-looking man was detected picking a gentleman's pocket of his pocket-book. He was taken into custody—the property found upon him—carried before a justice—committed—a bill found by the grand jury—tried—convicted—and sentenced to transportation—all being done in the course of two hours.

Married.] Mr. J. Hopkinson, of Heath, to Miss Smbson, of Nottingham.

Mr. Joseph Dawes, of Ashby, to Miss Selina Bryan.

Died.] At Derby, 52, Mr. Francis Summers.—53, Mr. Stephen Wilson.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Grace Frost.

At Baxton, 65, W. Lawton, esq. of Lawton Hall, Cheshire.

At Sawle , Mrs. Smith.—At Hassop, the Rev. T. Martin, fifty years chaplain to the Eyre family.—At Bolsover, by falling from his horse, Adj. John Taylor.—At Allestry, 77, Mr. Rose.—At Duffield, 84, Mrs. Eyre.—At Wingworth, Mr. Parker, schoolmaster.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A hosier of Nottingham lately received a letter threatening his life, if the wages of the workmen were not raised in a given ratio.

At a meeting of Hosiers, convened by public advertisement, held at Nottingham, March 21, 1814, it was resolved unanimously, That an advance in the prices of workmanship, in Cotton Hosiery, is absolutely necessary. That the workmanship of Cotton Hose, of all qualities under 38 gauges, should be advanced 2d. a pair in maids, and all larger sizes; and 3d. a pair on 38 gauges and upwards; childrens and half hose in proportion. And that altered finer qualities of ribbed hose, be also advanced 2d. a pair.

Married.] The Rev. J. Rolleston, of Watnall, to Miss E. Smelt, of Gedling.

At Bingham, Mr. Costal, surgeon, to Miss Ann Doncaster.

Mr. R. J. Toplis, of Nottingham, to Miss Eliza James.

Samuel Hole, esq. of Carlton, to Miss Parker, of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, 57, Mr. J. Jefferies.—76, Mrs. Ann Burton.—24, Mr. James Seals, of Stoney-street.—32, Miss Richards, of Parliament-street.—33, Miss Brett, of Tythby.—Mrs. Furley, draper.—Mrs. Hunt, of Barker Gate.

At Newark, 91, Mrs. Wilson.

At Mansfield, W. Simes, esq.—58, owing to her omitting to lie down when her clothes had caught fire, Mrs. Sarah Brocksopp.—75, Mr. John Watson, hatter.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At North Collingham, the Rev. Cha. Lesiter, to Miss H. R. Pym.

Mr. Cutler, to Miss Belgrave, of Stamford.

At Lincoln, Mr. Trotter, to Miss Bailey.

At Sutterton, John H. Roe, esq. to Mrs. Baridge, of Algarkirk.

At Gainsbro', Capt. J. Knight, to Miss Poole.

Died.] At Gedney, 69, the Rev. Mr. Northore.—At Holbeach Bank, Mrs. Bollands.—At Tallington, 26, Mr. John Moss. —At North Ewington, 76, Mr. S. Smith.—At Greetham, 29, Mr.T. Stubbs.—At Postland, Mrs. Marshall.—At Hamswell, 79, Mr. A. Clapton.—At Spittlegate, Mr. Pipe.—At Sausthorpe, 55, Mrs. Robinson. —At Wragby, Mrs. Gill, who 40 years ago was blinded by [illegible] of a quack-doctor.—At Stainby, Mrs. Black.—At Aswarby, Mr. Whitworth, an eminent breeder.—At Fleet, 88, Mr. Jos. Wilkinson. —At Castor, 57, Mrs. White.—At Holbeach, 84, Mrs. Turpin.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Andrews, maltster.

At Louth, 68, Mrs. Sherwood.—72, Mr. W. Cordall.—67, Mr. John Pape.

At Spalding, 33, Mrs. Norris.—21, Miss Cordley.—80, Mr. Goodman.

At Wisbeach, 70, Mrs. R. Goodyear.—73, Mrs. Hannah Jackson.

At Stamford, 50, Mr. W. Smith.

At Rothwell, 90, Mr. Tho. Freeman.—At Keddington, 81, Mr. John Waite.—At Brigg, 87, Mr. F. Folding.—At Long Sutton, 73, Mr. W. Cooper.—At Cottingham, 78, Mr. John Wride.—Mr. Coxwold.—98, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Boston, 75, Mrs. Shaw.—47, Mrs. Marriott.—91, Mr.W. Wrangle.—65, John Lane, esq. mayor-elect.—70, Mrs. Partridge.—36, Mr. John Weston.—83, Mr. W. Grigg.—100, *Mr. Geo. Hall, many years a watchman.*

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Throoup.—25, Miss Huntsman.—58, Mrs. Cleaver.—Miss Mary Cook.—Mr. Harrison, of Park House.

At Barton, 85, Mr. John Fulston.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Mr. Orgil's patent lace manufactory, at Castle Donington, was forcibly entered at

midnight

midnight lately, by a band of desperadoes, supposed ten or twelve, and the entire machinery, consisting of twelve warp lace frames, converted into heaps of ruins. The depredators then forced their way through an inner door, and cut or burnt all the valuable cotton yarn and lace pieces within the premises.

Married.] Henry Townsend, esq. of Aston Flamville, to Miss Mary Smith.

Mr. R. Wood, of Leicester, to Miss Forton.

Mr. John Iliffe, of Humberstone, to Miss Leeson, of Leicester.

Mr. W. R. Gilbert, of Leicester, to Miss Buckley, of Thornton.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss Booth.—28, Mrs. Angrave.—Mrs. S. Mee, late of Kegworth.—74, Mr. Ald. Oldham.—82, Mrs. Hill.—Mrs. Phillips, of Rutland-street, relict of the late Mr. P. an eminent school-master of Billesdon.—Mr. Alderman Beale, distinguished for his harmless eccentricities.—Mr. Broome, of the Market Place.—4., Miss Harris.—43, Mrs. Barwell.—48, Geo. Noble, esq.

At Burley Lodge, Mr. Banton, late master of the Crown Inn at Oakham; after eating a hearty breakfast he was seized with a fit, and died in his chair.—At Uppingham, 32, Mrs. Houghton.—At Hampleton, 72, Mr. Seaton.—At Market Harbro', Mrs. Brown, grocer.—At Knaptoft, Mr. John Wilson, sen.—At Wykin Hall, suddenly, 57, Daniel Preston, esq.—At Wimeswold, Mr. Shepherd.—At Osgathorpe, by omitting to lie down when her clothes had taken fire, Mrs. Hackett, widow of the late worthy Rev. P. H. of South Croxton.—At Kegworth, 94, —— Sutton, esq.—At Husband's Bosworth, 90, Mr. John Ward.—19, Mr. P. A. R. Lafargue, midshipman.—At Sheepshead, the Rev. Mr. Mills, the esteemed pastor of the Baptist congregation.—At Blackbrook, 70, Mr. Geo. Walker.—At Rearsby, 70, Mr. Riley.—At Lier, 69, Mr. Higginson.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mrs. Carr, of Coventry.

At Loughbro', 82, Mrs. Armstrong.—80, Mr. W. Marshall, formerly of Scraptoft, after several years' blindness.

At Swithland, 77, the Rev. John Lloyd, 53 years rector.—At Bilton, the Rev. Francis Harris.—At Stockin Farm, near Belgrave, John Harrison, esq. of London, and formerly of Leicester.—At Gilmorton, 82, Mr. John Mathews.—At Hallerton Mrs. Gibbens.—At Thurcaston, Mr. Newbold.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Isaac Mann, of Burslem, to Miss Alice Beanland.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 25, Mr. Geo. Ward, surgeon.

At Litchfield, Miss Mary Willes, late of Thanet.

At Stafford, Mr. S. Tutin, of Birmingham.

At Perry Hill, Mrs. Mary Brewin.—At Birchfield's End, 70, Mr. Robt. Clay.—At Fradley, 66, Mrs. Wainwright.—At Burslem, 23, Mrs. Brougham, wife of Mr. B. bookseller.—At Walton, 84, James Stevenson, and, 85, his wife.—At Kingswinford, the Rev. W. Smith, a magistrate of Worcester and Stafford.—At Rocester, near Uttoxeter, Richard Briddon, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Newton, of Birmingham, to Miss Martha Boucher.

Capt. Grace, R.M. to Miss Duncan.

The Rev. W. S. Rufford, of W. Bromwich, to Miss Anne Barber.

W. C. Booth, esq. of Edgbaston, to Miss Fox, of Bull-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Rann, surgeon, of Coventry, to Miss Bowen.

Died.] At Birmingham, 53, Mr. W. Goddard, of Temple-st.—70, Mr. W. Harrison, and Mr. T. Averill, of Moseley-st.—35, Mrs. Barnes, of Bartholomew-st.—60, Mr. W. Newman, of St. Bartholomew's, and, 66, his wife.—25, Miss Portia Smith.—67, Mr. John Murrall.—Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late S. L. esq.—Mrs. Parkes, of Moor-st.—36, Mr. T. Hayes, of Temple-st.—80, Mr. Tho. Littlewood, of Hill-st.—Mr. Wm. Hobday, of G. Hampton-st.—Miss Potts, of Digbeth.—Mr. Tho. Phipson.—38, Miss Lawton.—Mr. Jos. Ruston, of Bradford-st.—Mrs. Rumney, of Swindon.—52, Mrs. E. Fielder, Parade.—78, Mrs. Sarah Waldron.—Mrs. Patrick, of Snow Hill.—65, Mrs. Cath. Robinson.—53, Lieut. Geo. Guest.

At Coventry, Mr. Timms, hatter.—Mr. John Rew.—80, Mrs. Kettle.

At Meriden, Mrs. Beaufoy.—At Nether Whitacre, Mrs. Cath. Rotheram.—At Grafton Court, Mr. H. Biddle.—At Erdington, 63, Mr. W. Nield.—At Kenilworth, 48, Mr. Riley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Dorsett, to Miss Weaver, of the Abbey Foregate.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Morris, painter.

At Shiffnall, Mr. Geo. Hall Phillips.—At Market Drayton, the Rev. W. Proctor, formerly a respected minister at Oldbury.

At Withington, Mr. R. Teece.—At Wellington, Mr. Walmsley, grocer.—At Llanymynech, 62, Mrs. Mary Jones, bedridden 40 years.—76, Mrs. Jane Hanmer.—At Ash, near Whitchurch, 45, Mrs. Smith.—At Whitchurch, 30, Mr. P. J. Newton.—Mr. Piers, maltster.—Mr. Arthur Rowe.—At Tenbury, Mr. Wall, surgeon.—At Presthope, Mr. Parsons.—At Market Drayton, Mrs. Stevens.—Miss Eliza Beale, of Heath House.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE, a short time before the recent political changes, had offered

his house at Thorngrove for sale, and purposed to return to Rome.

The old hop duty for the last year amounted to 131,477*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*

Married.] Mr. R. Hopkins, of Stourbridge, to Miss E. Marston, of Cradley.

John Baker, esq. of Waresley House, to Miss Barbara St. John.

Mr. Jas. Robins, surgeon, to Miss Maria Whitaker, of Severn Stoke.

Died.] At Worcester, 52, Mr. John Morris, draper.

At Henwick Hall, 73, Mrs. Stokes.—Same place, 24, John Robt. Foley, esq.—At Evesham, Mrs. Marg. Blayney, the beloved and lamented wife of T. B. esq.—At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Ann Brettel.—At Fackbury, Mrs. Taylor.—At Bewdley, 52, Mr. John Cartwright.—At Tenbury, Mr. Wall, surgeon.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTH.

At the sale of Mr. Williams's stock of cattle, of the Herefordshire breed, at Thingehill, seventeen cows and their calves sold for 110*l.* 10*s.*—a two year-old bull for 65*l.*—eight two-year-old heifers for 254*l.* 10*s.*—eleven yearling heifers for 261*l.* 10*s.*—and seven yearling bullocks for 109*l.*

At Monmouth, where, on the arrival of the late news, the populace had taken the horses from the mail-coach, and were drawing it in triumph through the streets, a poor man was thrown down, when the wheels passing over him, he was killed on the spot, leaving a wife and four children.

Married.] Mr. J. Jones, of Leominster, to Mrs. Gibbs, of Hereford.

Major Shapland, to Miss E. Nicholetts, of Bromtrees Hall.

Died.] At Ross, 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Beavington.

At Barton Court, Henry Lambert, esq.—At Aramstone, John Woodhouse, esq.

At Monmouth, Mrs. Partridge.

At Abergavenny, Mr. W. Lewis, cabinet maker.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A *Mr. John Yeates*, attorney, of this county, was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with forging and counterfeiting the name of *Joseph Morton*, as the indorsement to a promissory note. The counsel, in his opening, stated, that by an awful visitation of Providence, they were prevented from proceeding with the trial, the principal evidence for the prosecution having been that morning *found dead in bed*, at his inn, in Glocester. The proceedings were therefore quashed, and Mr. Yeates was instantly acquitted. Mr. Yeates has since published appeals to the county, under the heads of "*Justice ever overtakes Vice*," and "*Villany Unparalleled*,"—in which he incidentally states one circumstance in the police of the Gloucester prison, meriting notice, viz.—*that persons committed for trial are not allowed to receive any letter unopened.* We are not aware that the law, which declares some offences to be unbailable, intended thereby to deprive the unconvicted accused of his general rights of citizenship, and of the free and unrestrained means of concerting his defence. We have always admired the *correctional* prisons of Sir G. O. PAUL; but we presume that worthy gentleman never intended to subject to a *correctional* regimen, persons who are merely detained for trial, who, till after their trial, are not to be deemed guilty of any offence, and whose detention is a mere matter of legal form, implying the inadequacy of all bail in their cases. Except, however, in the point of custody, a man bailed, and a man not bailed, possesses the same civil rights; and to subject him who is not bailed, to undue restraint, to inflict any coercion upon him, to open his letters, and to intercept any communications necessary to his defence, or general interests, appear to us to be practices contrary to the tenor and spirit of the mild laws and constitution of England. The distinction is broad and perfectly intelligible; punish, according to law and to prescribed forms, persons *convicted* by the successive decisions of grand and petit juries; but simply detain, under the mildest and most liberal regimen, persons who in law and justice are to be held and considered *innocent*, till after their country, that is, a jury, have decided between them and their accuser, and till their guilt appears to merit punishment. If this doctrine is not in conformity to law, and to the just administration of all criminal jurisprudence, we shall be glad to see and to print any objections to it, with which we may be favoured, for our own better instruction, and that of the community; but if, on the contrary, our doctrine is sound, and not liable to valid objections, then we respectfully appeal to the good sense, firmness and integrity of all sheriffs and benches of magistrates, to put an end to practices which have been long growing upon us, but which are obnoxious to the feelings of all men who do not like "to sacrifice a principle to a purpose."

Married.] At Wotton-under-Edge, John Rowell, esq. to Mrs. Cox.

At Clifton, Lieut.-Col. C. Steevens, to Miss Cath. Collinson.

Mr. Tho. Hughes, to Miss Lydia Cooke, of Cheltenham.

Mr. B. Prattent, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Young, of Tetbury.

The Hon. John Reginald Lygon, second son of Lord Beauchamp, to Lady Charlotte Scott, only daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Clonmell.

Wm. Price, jun. esq. of Gloucester, to Frances, second daughter of Philip George, esq. of Bristol.

Died.] At Bristol, 67, the Rev. J. Atwell Small, D.D. prebendary of the cathedral church of Gloucester, minister of St. Paul's, Bristol;

Bristol; vicar of Congresbury, in the county of Somerset; and one of his Majesty's chaplains and justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester. In him society has lost a generous and useful member—the church an able minister—and the county of Gloucester an upright and active magistrate. As he lived much beloved, so he died equally lamented by all who knew him.—At the Hotwells, 10, Daniel, eldest son of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, rector of Rodmarton.—93, Mrs. Page, in Duke-st.—Mrs. Martha Martin, in Castle-st.—64, Mrs. Anna Wood, of College Place.—Mrs. Mary Adams, of Tracy Park.—88, Mrs. M. Joiner.—Mrs. James, Castle Green.—At Clifton, W. G. Williams, esq. of Rempstone.—35, Mr. W. Windsor, of the Horse Fair.—Mr. Jas. Curtis, of Temple-st.—Mrs. White, of Castle-st.—Mr. Watkins, Wine-st.—Miss A. M. Attwood, of Somerset sq.—42, Mr. Cha. Williams, in Portland Row, much lamented.—Mrs. Dorne, in King's-sq.—Miss Higgs, of Wilder-st.—75, Mrs. Davies.—Mr. P. G. Lacy, locksmith.—Mr. R. Griffith, of the house of Edwards and Co.—65, Mrs. Ann Relby, of St. Phillip's.—Mr. E. Bryan, of Clarence Place, printer.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Helps.—41, Mr. W. Rogers.—Mr. S. Hicks.—Mrs. Turner, wife of J. T. esq.—Mrs. Wilbraham, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Cheltenham, 74, Mr. Richard Leigh, formerly of Atherstone.—Mr. John Morris.

At Tewkesbury, 68, Mrs. Gammon.—Mrs. Nock, deeply lamented.—Mrs. Spilsbury, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Newent, 80, John Bowyer, esq.—At Leonard Stanley, Sam. Holbrow, esq.—At Hanham, 16, Miss Mary Creswicke.—At Twining, Mrs. Turner.—At Nailsworth, Mr. Edw. Barnfield, clothier.—At Stoke Bishop, Lewis Fisher, esq.; and a few weeks after, his wife, Mrs. Lewis Fisher.—At Rodbury, Mrs. Millard; and on the same day, at Dursley, her sister, Mrs. Blackwell.

At Tetbury, Mr. Thompson, surgeon.—54, Mr. James Harris.—69, Mrs. Chamberlin.—Mrs. Newcombe, of Bath.—17, Mr. W. Warn.

At Clifton, Mrs. Diana Agar, aunt of Lords Clifden and Normanton.

At Shipton Moyne, Mrs. Martin.—At Cirencester, 70, Mrs. Roberts.—At Kingstanley, 31, Richard Clutterbuck, esq.—At Upton, 78, Mrs. Thomas.—At Oldland, Mrs. Ann Jones.—At Falfield, Mr. John Bennett.

On Kingsdown, 85, Samuel Barry, esq. M.D. formerly of Dowry-square, Hotwells, at which place for many years he was in a superior line of practice as an apothecary. His sterling integrity and great practical knowledge, procured him the affection as well as the confidence of all his patients; among whom were many of the most eminent medical, as well as other distinguished characters of his time. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, but not in inactivity.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] W. Jones, esq. of Stadhampton, to Miss Jane Jordan, of Pembrokeshire.

Mr. Francis Lambourn, to Miss Eliz. Palmer, both of Oxford.

Mr. Jas. Batten, of Ewelme, to Miss Ann Jones, of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, 32, Mr. Jas. East.—80, Mrs. Frank.—Mr. Jas. Crozier.—Suddenly, Mr. Bliss, painter.—Mrs. Field, of St. Peter-le Bailey. — Mrs. Winstanley, wife of the Rev. Dr. W. principal of St. Alban's Hall, deservedly lamented.—42, Mr. H. Bell.—Mrs. Rous, of Jericho House.

At Witney, 69, Mr. Thos. Taylor.—At Ascot, Mr. Thos. King.—At Standlake, Mrs. M. Nalder.—At Aston Rowant, 69, Mr. R. Rixon.—At Great Coxwell, Chas. Little, who was killed by a gun bursting under his arm.—At Rotherfield Grays, the Rev. J. B. Moulding, B.D. late fellow and tutor of Trinity College.—At Headington, 35, Mrs. Harbor.—At Ensham, Mr. T. C. Attwood, solicitor. — At Henley, Mrs. Chipp, of Paradise Farm.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Died.] At Abingdon, 31, Mrs. Burden.—55, Mr. T. King, of the corporation.—92, Mr. W. Petty.—45, Mr. John Guinle, surgeon, much lamented.

At Reading, Mrs. Letchworth.—The Rev. J. Cope, the only son of Sir J. C.—62, Elizabeth, wife of Jas. Mace Gigger, esq. and daughter of the late Thos. Mallie, M.D. Surgeon and Inspector General of his majesty's forces in the West Indies.—45, W. Bligh Monck, esq. late of Bath.

At Buckingham, 88, Mrs. Mary Hinton.—67, Mrs. A. Forster, wife of Adj. F.

At Hedge Mill, near High Wycombe, Mrs. Spicer, daughter of the Rev. T. Gage.

At Maidenhead Bridge, 62, Lady Herne, wife of Sir W. H.

At Burnham, Thomas Thornton, esq. author of a work, entitled, "The present State of Turkey." He had resided fourteen years in the British factory at Constantinople, and about fifteen months at Odessa, on the coast of the Black Sea. He made several excursions to the provinces of Asia Minor, and to the islands of the Archipelago. He had particularly viewed the Troad with a critical eye; and he made some remarks on that subject, in one of the periodical journals, which the most profound scholar need not have blushed to own. Though he had been educated in mercantile habits, his mind was of a higher cast than those habits are usually found to supply. He was fond of literary research, and was not satisfied with a desultory or superficial inquiry after truth. If he was ever

ever led into error, it was never for want of patient investigation. His "Present State of Turkey," which is altogether the best book ever published upon that country, will bear ample testimony to the extent of his knowledge. Most travellers take only a cursory view of the countries which they describe; and they usually substitute the second-hand information, which they acquire by reading, for that which is the result of personal experience and actual observation. But Mr. Thornton had resided many years in Turkey, and had studied the civil and religious institutions, the manners and customs of the people, with a very vigilant and philosophical eye. A few months before his death, Mr. Thornton had been appointed consul to the Levant Company, and was about to take his departure for Alexandria, when a pulmonary complaint, which had for some time previously to his decease assumed a menacing appearance, plunged him into an untimely grave. Whilst at Constantinople, he had married the daughter of a Greek merchant, who accompanied him to this country, and by whom he has left a numerous family.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the Northampton assizes, Richard Lock was indicted for stealing a silver watch in the dwelling-house of E. Green, of Middleton. The fact being proved, and the prisoner having been called upon for his defence, he addressed the judge nearly as follows:—"It is usual for persons placed in similar circumstances with myself to endeavour to extenuate their offences; to that I shall not presume. I have forfeited my life, which has been a continuation of captivity and misery. The only thing of which I have had any thought or consideration for the last six months has been death. I am weary of life, and I hope for a better in another world; and I request that your lordship will pass sentence on me, and that it may be executed as speedily as possible." He was found guilty, and sentence of death having been passed upon him, he exclaimed, "this is the happiest day I have seen for twenty years!"

Married.] Mr. Chr. Longstaff, of Northampton, to Miss Schofield.

Died.] At Northampton, Chas. Smith, esq. a respectable magistrate, and treasurer of the Infirmary.

At Helmdon, 41, the Rev. John Browne, rector of that place, and late Fellow of C. C. College, Oxford.—At Thornby Grove, Mrs. Roberts.—At Bignell, 81, Mr. John Cox, an opulent grazier.—At Banbury, 100, *Mrs. Butcher.*

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

Many divisions of French prisoners, on hoisting the white cockade, have been marched from Norman Cross barracks, and will be immediately liberated.—A French general officer, at these barracks, resolving not to outlive the reverses of Bonaparte, *put a period to his existence by cutting his throat!*

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. Humphrey Sumner, D.D. provost of King's-college, and rector of Copdock, in the county of Suffolk. He proceeded B.A. 1767; M.A. 1770; and D.D. 1783. Dr. S. was elected provost in 1797, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Cooke. He served the office of vice-chancellor for the years 1798 and 1802.

The Rev. W. Preston, of Emanuel and Great St. Andrew's.—61, Mr. W. Redhead.—85, Mrs. H. Brookes, late of Saffron Waldon.

At Royston, Mr. Thomas Phillips, common brewer. He had been confined to his bed for several weeks, in consequence of having one of his legs broken by being run against by the Newcastle coach, and thrown from his horse: it was found necessary to amputate the limb, and he ultimately lost his life from the circumstance; leaving a widow and a large family.

At Gamlingay, 85, Mr. Henry Page.—At Witcham, Richard M'Cormick, esq.

At Stilton, the Rev. J. Taylerson.

NORFOLK.

The Norfolk Agricultural Society lately held their annual general meeting at the Maid's-head in Norwich; present THOMAS WM. COKE, esq. president, Lord Home, &c. &c.—A silver cup of 10*l.* value was presented, by the president, to Mr. Southwell, of Wroxham, for a crop of Swedish turnips, growing at Lakenham in 1812; and a similar cup was also voted to the president for a crop of Swedish turnips, growing at Holkham in 1813.—Only two pens of Shearling wethers were shown, and these were of the Southdown breed. The first prize of 7*l.* was awarded to Mr. Thomas Heath, of Burlingham; and the second prize of 5*l.* to Mr. J. Turner, of Mulbarton.—Five bullocks were shewn; the two which gained the premiums were Hereford steers, and belonged to Mr. Thomas Heath, of Burlingham.—Mr. Francis Church, of Flordon, gained the premium for the stallion.—Two candidates sent certificates for keeping bees in 1813, and 40*s.* each were voted them.—Mr. Paul, of Starston, near Harleston, made some original observations upon the wire-worm, which will be communicated to the public as soon as his experiments are completed.

Married.] The Rev. George Stracey, of Blackheath, to Miss S. A. Mapes, of Rollesley-hall.

R. Money, esq. of Downham, to Miss E. Cubitt, of Norwich.

Stephen Bately, esq. of Tunstall, to Miss Harriet Crow.

Died.] At Norwich, 78, Mrs. Mary Beevor, wife of Dr. Beevor, sincerely lamented.—26, Miss Emily Smith, of St. Stephen's.

Stephen's.—99, Mrs. Bl gg, of St. Clement's.—43, Mr. Tho. Tilyard, of St. Swithin's.—Miss A. Davy, of St. Giles's.—62, Mr. W. Gowing, of St. Peter's.—81, the Rev. Tho. Paul, fifty years rector of Banningham, &c.—Mr. N. Stewardson.—Mrs. Foster, of St. Stephen's.

At Yarmouth, 36, Mr. T. Youngman.—, Mr. H. Aldridge.—56, Mrs. Carter.—65, Mrs. Stannard.

At Lynn, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Dr. J. Marshall.—63, Mr. Edward Pratt.

At Wymondham, Mr. Parsons, surgeon.

At Mattishall, 76, Mrs. Porter.—At Burgh Apton, 63, Thomas Cooke, esq.—At New Buckenham, Mrs. Raynes.—At Swanton Morley, 82, Mrs. Sus. Browne.—At West Lynn, 75, Mr. Crampton.—At Testerton-house, 19, Mr. P. M. Case.—At Dersingham, Mr. John Sturley.—At Morton-hall, 88, Mrs. Le Grys.—At Sutton, 49, Mr. Tho. Bush.—At Swannington, 86, Miss Ann Howlett.—At Cawston, Mr. T. Holdrich.—At Kenninghall, 50, Mr. John Steel.—At Wells, 81, Mr. Robt. Haycock.—At Attleborough, Mrs. Kiddle.—At Brooke, 49, Mr. S. Neeche.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Beccles, J. Hancock, esq. to Miss Cartwright.

Major Benjafield, 87th, to Miss Hill, of Tarrant Abbey, Dorset.

Died.] At Bury, 48, John Woodward, esq. while on his return from Bath.—Mrs. Betts.—40, Mrs. Woodgate.—56, Mrs. Pizey, deservedly regretted.

At Woodbridge, Mr. W. Minter, broker.

At Beccles, 29, Mr. M. Sheeve.—51, Mr. F. Shreeve.

At Ipswich, 78, Mr. Geo. Kerridge.—Mr. J. F. Brady, auctioneer.—40, Mr. R. Fulcher, a respectable timber-merchant.

At Buxhall, 84, Mrs. Fuller.—At Linstead Magna, 84, Mr. R. Girling.—At Maningtree, 68, Mr. W. Leech.—At Earl Soham-lodge, 77, Mrs. Carpenter.—At Bromeswell, 43, Mr S. Barthrop.—At Little Barton, Mrs. Whistler.—At Melton, 64, Mrs. Collins.—At Needham-market, 57, John Hines, esq.—At Halesworth, 85, Mrs. Baxter.—At Groton, 68, Mrs. Eliz. Strutt.—At Birmingham, 63, Mrs. M. Martin.—At Norton, 88, Mrs. Bethell.—At Whepstead, suddenly, Mr. E. Clarke.—At Euston, 55, Mr. T. Potsford.

[Sir Wm. Dolben, whose death we announced in our last, was educated at Westminster-school. He went from thence to Christ-church, Oxford, where he continued his studies with the reputation of an elegant and sound scholar. It fell to his lot afterwards to represent the university, of which he had been thus a member, in Parliament, where he sat between forty and fifty years. On the first agitation of the great question of the abolition of the slave trade, he came forward, with Mr. Wilberforce and others, and was the first to bridle by legislative authority this cruel traffic. He was a zealous supporter of the established church, but yet a genuine friend to toleration. He amused himself occasionally in the latter part of his life by composing in Latin poetry, in which he displayed great taste as well as classical accuracy. He was lively in his conversation, which he rendered yet more agreeable by the facility he had of introducing apt quotations from these authors of eminence, both ancient and modern, which he had read. He was of a calm, yet cheerful spirit; his heart overflowed with benignity; and he possessed an uncommon softness and suavity of manners. He was the model of a man, a gentleman, and a Christian.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Wm. Alexander, upwards of fifty years resident in Woodbridge, but during the last five at the former place. He had entered on the 82nd year of a life marked by strict integrity, unaffected piety, and a spirit of pure benevolence. As a venerable man of great moral worth lately deceased, it may also be truly said,—"*his life was innocence; his end was peace.*"

ESSEX.

Married.] The Rev. C. Tower, of Brentwood, to Miss F. Hibbert, daughter of Geo. H. esq. of Clapham Common.

At Bocking, W. Rayner, jun. esq. of Stradeshall-place, to Miss Frances English.

At Barnham, Mr. J. Durrant, to Miss Hews.

N. Garland, esq. of Michaelstown Hall, to Miss Anna Cope, of Drumilly.

At the Quakers' Meeting, at Kelvedon, E. Gripper, of Layer Breton Hall, to Mary Coleby, of Kelvedon.

At Colne Engayne, the Rev. J. R. Relton, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Boyer, rector of Colne Engayne aforesaid.

Died.] At Chelmsford, 23, Miss Hannah Meggy, second daughter of Mr. M. bookseller.

At Maplestead-hall, 17, Sampson, seventh son of John Sewell, esq.—At Great Pardon, 24, Miss Jane Mary Johnson.—At Great Coggeshall, J. Thompson, esq.—At Enviels, Little Laver, Mr. S. Perry.—At Rochford, the Rev. J. Wise.—At Somerly Hall, 78, Mr. W. Coote.—At Ashdon, Mr. J. Frost.

KENT.

A gentleman, says the *Kentish Chronicle*, has just returned from an excursion to Calais, who states, that all kinds of provisions are plentiful and cheap there. The best beef and mutton is sold at 5d. per lb. bread 1½d. per lb.; and poultry and eggs in superabundance.

The artificers of the several dock-yards are not to be suddenly reduced in the event of peace. The Board of Revision have ordered that the dock-yards shall reduce themselves. This will prevent disgust, and the emigration of valuable workmen. It is expected that the diminution of

...ns, superannuation, ...s, bad behaviour, &c. ...e yards to the peace establishment.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Kingsland, of Smeeth, an ewe which has regularly yeaned *three* lambs for *seven* successive years, and brought up 19 out of 21.

Married.] Mr. Charles Rootes, of Elham, son of the late Mr. C. R. surgeon, to Miss Rose, of Acrise.

At Dover, Lieut. Prior, 53d, to Miss Alice Molland.

At Margate, John Chas. Carter, esq. R.N. to Miss Laura Chapman.

H. Russell, esq. of Maidstone, to Mrs. Snoad, of Brookland.

Died.] At Canterbury, 42, Mrs. Ann Clark.—Mr. Geo. Prince.—52, Mr. Banks, of Key-street.—68, Mr. J. Wood.

At Margate, Mrs. Staner.—In Union Crescent, 71, much and universally lamented, Sir Horatio Mann, bart. some years since, and during five successive parliaments, representative for the town and port of Sandwich: the memory of whom will ever be held dear by the inhabitants of Margate, as having long been one of its best friends and promoters.

In Wincheap, near Canterbury, 64, Mrs. Sarah Highmore. She was the second unmarried daughter of Mr. Anthony and Anne Maria Highmore, of the same place. Her mind was richly endowed with liberal and religious knowledge. She bequeathed a legacy of twenty guineas to the lying-in charity established in Canterbury.

At West Malling, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. Richard Husband, aged 83; and also, the said Rev. Richard Husband, vicar of West Malling, and rector of Stouting, in his 79th year.

At Chatham, suddenly, Mrs. E. Beaumont.—Mrs. Knott. — Major Bamford, R.M.—Mr. Cluff.

At Tenterden, 71, Mr. J. Wood.—Mrs. Stedman.—Mrs. Milstead.—23, Mr. R. Elphick.—25, Mr. W. Blackmore, much lamented.—86, Mr. John Martin.

At Ramsgate, 60, the Hon. Mrs. Fernor, daughter of Lady Cunningham.—Mrs. M. Minter.

At Folkestone, 16, Miss R. Cullen.—78, Mrs. Mary Milton.

At Gravesend, Mrs. Marriott.—64, Mr. John Gillet.

At Rochester, Mr. John Chaplin.

At Faversham, 72, Mr. S. Minter, gunner of Gibraltar during its famous siege.

At Dover, Mrs. Harte.—Mr. Knatchbull.—46, Mrs. Hatherden.

At Lydd, 35, Mr. R. Maynard.

At Maidstone, 34, Mrs. S. Coleman, of Chart-place.—86, Robt. Kingsmill, gent.

At Lenham, 75, Mr. W. Wilkins.—Mr. J. Harding.—At Brompton, 88, Mr. R. Stephens. —At Ashford, the Rev. W. Nance.—At Provender, Mrs. A.C. Knatchbull, the lamented wife of E. K. esq.—Lieut. Geo. Best, of Chilston Park.—At Acol, Miss Sarah Sidders.—At Sevenoaks, 88, Mrs. Nash.—At Birchington, 25, Mr. James Neame. — At Leigh, 79, Mrs. Farrant.—At Breadhurst, 80, Mr. John Rose; and at Newington, 84, Mr. Stephen Rose.—At Willsborough, 24, Mr. John Fowler.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Smith.—Mr. Edmund Pasco.—T. Valentine, esq. formerly storekeeper of H. M. victualling department, Portsmouth.

At Westdean, 34, Mr. Charles Cobden.

At Battle, 82, Mr. M. Bishop, a respectable attorney.—J. H. Sampson, esq.

At Brighton, Mrs. Lukin, relict of the late Dean of Wells.

HAMPSHIRE.

An institution has been formed at Portsea on Dr. Bell's plan, for the education of 150 girls.

No intimations, says the *Hampshire Telegraph*, have been given which indicate the speedy return of the French prisoners home; yet such an expectation has led crowds of persons to the prisons, to purchase their ingenious manufactures; and the Frenchmen have not failed to take advantage of the improved state of their markets.—About 1100 Italians, Sardinians, and Genoese, have been taken from among the prisoners of war at this depôt, who are to be sent by the first conveyance to their own countries.

Married.] Hanway Bigge, esq. of Burton, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Scott, rector of St. Lawrence, Southampton.

Died.] At Portsmouth, much esteemed, Mrs. Williams, mother of Lieut.-Col. Rich. W. and of Major W. of the Royal Marine Corps.—67, Mrs. Griffin, of Portsea.—Mr. Gray, timber master's assistant at this dock-yard.—Miss Lee, daughter of Captain L.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Fullagar, relict of the late John Fullagar, esq. of Higham Hill, and of Hackney.

In North-street, Gosport, 109, *John Jennings*. He was entered as a boatswain's boy in the last year of Queen Anne, and continued in the service till he was superannuated in 1792. He married at the age of 58, and his wife is still living.

At Nettlestone, Isle of Wight, at an advanced age, the Rev. Henry Oglander, brother to the late, and uncle to the present Sir Wm. Oglander, bart. He was rector of St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight, and Fellow of Winchester College.

At Winchester, the Rev. N. North, vicar of Bisbrooke, in the county of Rutland, of Great Glen, in Leicestershire, and of Aswarby, in Lincolnshire.—Miss Maria Barlow, youngest daughter of the late Gen. B.—In the Soke, Mrs. Painter, wife of

of Mr. P. maltster; and a few days after, Mr. Painter.—Mrs. Jonville, late of the Sun Inn.—Mrs. Moody, wife of Mr. M. brewer.—Mr. J. Cawte, formerly sheriff's officer in this city.—Mrs. Bavistock, wife of Mr. B. of Upper Brook-street.

At Southampton, Colonel Baretti, of Mount Pleasant.

At Hill, Mrs. Daniels, sister to the late Mr. D.—[illegible] Mr. John Eccott, farrier.

At Fareham, full o[illegible] years and good works, Mrs. Bargus, relict of R. B. esq. many years an upright magistrate.—At Midlington-place, Droxford, 88, P. Barfoot, esq. many years an active magistrate. —At Whickham, Miss Mary Ann Morse. —At Hayling Island, Mr. George Rogers, salt proprietor.—At Bishop's Waltham, Mrs. Walters.—96, Mr. John Candy, of Allingt[illegible].—At Milford, Mrs. Dodd, wife of W. D. esq.—The Hon. Mrs. Payne, wife of J. P. esq. of Droxford.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Henry Charles Daubeny, esq. son of Archdeacon D. to Mary Charman, eldest daughter of Thomas Haines, esq. of Godalming.

At Chippenham, Mr. P. Edwards, to Miss Caroline Singer.

Mr. John Dark, of Melksham, to Miss Mary Winkworth, of Warton.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Maton, wife of Mr. Ald. M.—Jane, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Price, canon of the cathedral. —Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Henry Hawes, rector of Little Langford and Ditteridge, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. R[illegible]hard Barry, rector of Upton Scudamore.—Mr. Thomas Bailey, a respectable farmer, of North Tidmore.—Mr. John Waters, of Amesbury.

At Brokenbrow, James Bartlett, aged 92; and in two days after, his wife Mary, aged 89. They had been married 56 years, and were buried together.

At Christian-Malford, 66, Mr. John Darke.—At Bradford, Miss Mary Nicholls. —At Trowbridge, Henry Bythesea, esq. much regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Capt. Alex. Skene, R. N. to Miss C. Fordyce.

At Bath, Hampton Fitzgerald, esq. to Lady Charlotte Rawdon, sister to the present Governor General of India.—Lieut.-Gen. F. Grose, colonel of the 102d, to Mrs. Paterson.

John Sanders, esq. of Knutsford, to Miss Densham, of Upton Pyne.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Mary Plunket, of the Circus.—24, Mr. Jos. Callaway.—Lady Wilson, wife of Sir A. W.—42, the Marquis de Sommery.—John Stone, esq of Kensington Place.—Paul Amsinck, esq. master of the ceremonies at Tunbridge Wells, of which place he lately published a history, and a very amiable and intelligent man.—98, Mrs. S. Norris, late of Brushford.

At the Bell Inn, [illegible] Robt. Payne, esq. [illegible] Castle Cary, Mr. Edw[illegible]s, a[illegible] Jas. Turner.—At Buck[illegible]w House, 88, Mrs. D'Aubeny.—At Bathwick Poor-house, 110, *Mrs. Mary Lamb.*—At Ilminster, 77, the Rev. C. Giffard, nearly 50 years the independant minister at Chard.—At Marshfield, 8[illegible], Mr. Robt. Cox.—At Wimborne, Mrs. Dean.

At Taunton, 24, Mr. Geo. Chaffey.

At Bridgwater, Miss Anderson, of Henlade.

Miss A. M. Atwood, of Milverton.—At Yeovil, 69, Mr. Thos. Harper.

DORSETSHIRE.

The strong easterly wind of late has cleared all the western ports of the numerous outward-bound. Fishermen report having not seen, during many years, such a body of shipping, of all descriptions, bound to most parts of the world, pass down the channel.

Married.] Mr. W. Lush, of Horsington, to Miss Hooper, of Blandford.

Died.] At Stoke Bishop, Mrs. L. Fisher. —At Sydling, Mrs. Devenish.—At Montacute, 25, Miss Rees.—At Higham, 87, Mrs. A. Windsor; and, 96, Mrs. R. Hill.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. Jas. Bevem, R. N. to Miss Servante, of Barnstaple.

Mr. Wm. Butcher, to Miss Fry, both of Barnstaple.

Lieut. G. S. Richards, R. N. to Miss Emma Harvey, of Torpoint.

Mr. Tucker, of Plymouth D. Y. to Miss Gose.

Mr. Wm. Colson, of Exeter, to Miss Hopkins.

Mr. Tho. Lavers, of Kingsbridge, to Miss Vincent.

The Rev. S. H. Peppin, to Miss Langdon, of Bampton.

The Rev. Hugh Bent, to Miss Lane, of Sandford.

Died.] At Exeter, suddenly, Mr. Richard Edwards.—Major-Gen. Burn, E. I. Comp. service.—84, Mr. John Force.—Mrs. Woodman.—In London, C. Fanshawe, esq. Recorder.—76, Mr. J. S. Taylor.—47, Capt. Temple Hardy, R.N. son of Sir C. H. —Mrs. Elliott, widow of Ald. E.

At Blackford, Mrs. Chapman.—At Heavitree, Miss Adams.—At Cullampton, 66, Robt. Baker, esq.—69, Mr. J. Owen.—27, Mr. R. B. May.—At Alphington, 22, Miss Pering.—At Colyton, Mr. W. Rettorick, an ingenious mechanic.—At Woodbine Cottage, near Honiton, Adm. Sir Tho. Graves, K.B.—At Exmouth, Geo. Cullum, esq. of Hounslow.—At Sidmouth, Miss Bucknall, daughter of the late T. D. B. esq. M. P.—At Tiverton, 69, Mr. J. Owen.—At Bideford, John Mill, esq. from an accident while shooting.

CORNWALL.

Jacob Francis, of Bamham, near Launceston,

...herine his wife, John Fran- ... and Elizabeth and Catherine ... ers, are committed to prison, to ... their trials at the next assizes for Cornwall, for the murder of a man of the name of Jory, who, as a constable, was levying an execution on the goods of the father, Jacob Francis, and was shot dead by one of the family.

Died.] At St. Colomb, 71, Capt. R. Smith, R. N.

At Bodmin, a gentleman who called himself Sprey. He arrived at Bodmin about seven months since, but by what conveyance no one can tell. He has never been known either to have written a letter or to have received one, or to have had any other communication with his family or friends. He was a man of most respectable appearance, and extensive knowledge; and generous in the extreme. On his death-bed he declared to the surgeon who attended him, that he had no friends in the world save his host and hostess, and he would answer no further enquiries.

At Truro, Mrs. Buckingham, mother of John Buckingham, esq. surgeon, and mayor of that borough.—Mrs. Buckland, 84.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Chenoweth.

In St. Agnes, Mr. Joan Laplant, 78.—At Lostwithial, Mr. Duin.—At Penryn, Mr. Christianna.—At Marazeon, Fortescue Hitchens, esq. attorney-at-law.—At Boskenna, Mrs. Wells.—At Port Isaac, 71, Mr. Watts, merchant.

At Polvellan, near Looe, John Lemon, esq. M. P. for Truro, only brother of Sir William Lemon, bart. and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Cornwall; a gentleman highly distinguished by his independent and patriotic conduct in parliament.

At Tredrea, in Cornwall, in his 80th year, the Rev. Edward Giddy, senior magistrate of that county. This gentleman was the son of John Giddy and Anna Collins, daughter of the Rev. Edward Collins, rector of Phillark. Having passed through the Grammar-school at Truro, then in high estimation under the direction of Mr. Conon, he removed to Christ-Church in 1752, where he soon became distinguished by the members of that society most eminent for their acquirements. Mr. Giddy's life was particularly distinguished by his knowledge, activity, and zeal, as a magistrate, and by unremitting care and attention to the education of his children. In 1773, when Cornwall was disgraced by riot and insurrection, he stood foremost in recommending and enforcing vigorous measures for suppressing outrage, as preliminary to all contributions for relief. Having one son and one daughter, he removed to Penzance, whilst the former attended a Latin school in that town; but soon returned again to Tredrea, and took on himself the entire pains of conducting his son's education. When the latter was placed at a boarding-school celebrated by the occasional superintendance of Mrs. Hannah More, Mr. Giddy removed a second time, and resided at Bristol during three years. He then re-entered at Oxford, became a member of Pembroke College, took a Master's degree, and remained five years directing the studies, and guiding the conduct of his son, at the precise period of life when such care and attention is most requisite. On quitting Oxford, Mr. Giddy again returned to Tredrea, where he continued to reside, sustaining the part of an honourable and intelligent country gentleman, till the loss of his wife in 1803, and the subsequent marriage of his son and daughter, occasioned him to divide his time between the places of their residence and his own. In 1810 he unfortunately fell over a range of stone steps, and this accident produced a general weakening of the constitution never afterwards repaired; but during a long protracted illness, fortitude, and resignation, with good will towards all mankind, (the certain proofs of a well-spent life,) have afforded to his immediate connexions that ample consolation not to be derived from any other source. Mr. Giddy has left a great number of manuscripts on various subjects: original sermons, abstracts and digests of laws relating to the duties of a Justice of the Peace, dissertations on subjects of literature and criticism, with comments on a great variety of books. His two surviving children are, Davies Giddy, F. R. S. M. P. for Bodmin; and Mary-Philippa-Davies, married to John Guillemard, esq.

WALES.

The Rochfort, a 74-gun ship, of 2050 tons burthen, and built upon a principle likely to improve many points in naval architecture, was recently launched from his Majesty's Dock-yard at Milford Haven.

In future seven packets are to sail between Milford and Ireland.

Married.] At Carmarthen, Geo. Thomas, esq. to Miss E. D. Daniel, only daughter of Mr. D. an eminent bookseller.

Died.] John Bowen, esq. of Maes.—Mrs. Whitworth, of Carmarthen.—At Milford, 52, Capt. Wilmot, of the Leda.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Barnbougle Castle, in the county of Linlithgow, in his 86th year, the Right Hon. Neil, Earl of Roseberry, Knight of the Thistle. He succeeded his father in 1775; married, first in 1764, Susan, only sister and heiress of Sir Randall Ward, bart. of Bixley, in Norfolk, who died in 1771, without issue; and secondly, in 1775, Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, bart. by whom he has left 2 sons and 3 daughters.

IRELAND.

A correspondent of Carricks' Daily Advertiser, describes a remarkable Meteoric Phenomenon, which extended N.N.E. to S.W. on Sunday night (Ap. 10), and remained so

for

for a considerable time. He says, "About midnight the light was so strong that the city was illuminated. At the window, where I sat observing it, I could see to read. At one o'clock, it still continued to diffuse the same splendour. A portion of the sky, towards the N.W. appeared at first very dark, as if covered by a heavy cloud. When I took notice of it, it rose about 15 degrees above the horizon, and appeared as if it was a section of an arch, of considerable extent. It gradually increased, preserving the same shape, until it attained an elevation of about 45 degrees, and covered nearly one half of the horizon. I should have supposed it to have been a very dense cloud, if the stars were not visible through it. Capella appeared to sparkle through it with increased brilliancy. The circumference of this immense body of darkness, was covered all round with a strong yellowish light, resembling the morning's dawn when the sun approaches the horizon; this circle of light was in depth about 5 degrees; in some parts it was broader, in others narrower. When the dark space had attained its greatest size, I observed a gleam of light shooting across it, in two or three places, close to the horizon, and immediately the upper part of it all round began to move. The brilliant circumference was tinctured in many places with prismatic colours, and appeared to be composed of bundles of radii, emanating from a centre. Flashes of light, the most vivid, darted from every part of this vast circle, reaching to the zenith; the entire mass was in motion, and presented a more sublime and splendid appearance than can well be imagined. By degrees the dark space diminished; the corruscations became fewer and less brilliant, and the sky resumed the same appearance it had at first; but it did not long continue so—the clouds again moved in the same direction—the phenomena were repeated, and the same grand spectacle was again exhibited. On the morning of Sunday, there was a good deal of rain; there was also some rain the two preceding days. For nearly two months before, very little rain had fallen."

DEATHS ABROAD.

In his 30th year, while on service in the Scheldt, William Bridges Champion, esq. first lieutenant in the Amphion. He fell a victim to a romantic temerity ... five French brigs with four boa... quality, as to men, of ten to one!

Lieutenant Harlow Towers, of the ...th. Having taken a ride by an unfrequented route to San Roque, about five miles from Gibraltar, he was attacked on his return, and killed by some Spaniards, his pockets rifled, his watch, horse, &c. taken, and his body left exposed on the eastern beach.

At Paris, the justly-celebrated general of division, Regnier, of a diarrhœa. Made prisoner at the battle of Leipsic, in consequence of the defection of the Saxon army, he had been exchanged, and had only returned about ten days before. No sooner had he arrived in Paris, than he set off to join the Emperor, but was attacked by a sharp disease at Guignes, which compelled him to return, and brought him to his grave.

At Narva, 82, Robert Thorley, esq. the oldest English resident in Russia, having lived there upwards of sixty years. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and supported the character of a British merchant with credit to his country.

At Naples, Mr. George Dobson, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Bacchante.

At Tauste, in Spain, universally lamented, Capt. George Hulton, of the 1st, or Royal Dragoons.

In Spain, Major Seton, of the 92d regiment, in consequence of a wound in the thigh; he lived only three days after suffering amputation. He was the son of Sir J. Seton, and had suffered from various and severe wounds received in the course of arduous service.

Of the wounds received in action, in the south of France, Lieut. Henry Stapylton, of the 68th foot, second son of H. Stapylton, esq. of Norton, Durham.

At Malta, Ralph, eldest son of Ralph Robinson, esq. late of Middle Hendon.

At Madeira, 24, Orlando Bridgman, esq. student of Lincoln's Inn, and eldest son of R. W. Bridgman, esq. of Bristol.

At Demarara, Wm. Sloane, esq. youngest son of Mrs. Bidgood, of Rockbear Court, near Exeter.

At Cephalonia, R. Mount, esq. fourth son of the late J. Mount, esq. of Wasing Place, Berks.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

It will be seen that our MONTHLY REPORTS *are made up among analogous matter, in the body of the Magazine.*

We invite Architects, Committees, and Proprietors, to favour us with Views and Descriptions of new Public Buildings, or Public Works, in which they are engaged in any part of the British Empire, either at home or abroad.

Narratives of Events and Sufferings, connected with the late unhappy War; and of Tours in any part of the Continent, on the happy return of Peace, will be acceptable to us. New Buildings, in any part of Europe, are also fit objects for our Engraver on Wood.